

WANTS
ONE CENT
ONE WORD
ONE ISSUE
THE COLONIST.

The Daily Colonist.



VOL. LXXI.--NO. 26 VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY JANUARY 11 1894. THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

IN ENDLESS VARIETY

—AT—
DAVIDSON BROS.

THE JEWELLERS.

NEW YEARS GIFTS

...AND...
SUBSTANTIAL
...ONES...
—AT—
AT A. B. ERSKINE'S.

A. B. ERSKINE, COR. OF GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

OGILVIE'S FLOUR

(MILLED UNDER NEW AND UNPARALLELED METHODS)
PRONOUNCED by all leading bakers the STRONGEST AND BEST in the market.
Produces 30 POUNDS MORE BREAD per barrel of 196 pounds than any other Manitoba flour.
From actual tests excels in quality for Pastry, Cakes, etc.
Ask your grocer for OGILVIE'S NEW FLOUR.
Bags sewn with Red, White and Blue Twine.

G.M. LEISHMAN, VICTORIA, AGENT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

JERSEY BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Manufactured from the very best quality of unskimmed milk of the JERSEY cow (pastured in the celebrated Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia) and pure granulated cane sugar. Owing to its richness and absolute purity it is the most economical milk on the market. Manufactured by the FORREST CANNING CO'Y, HALIFAX, N.S.
H. V. WIER, Sole Agent for B.C., P.O. Box 293, Victoria.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

The Extra Fine CREAMERY BUTTER in one-pound blocks, from the Government Model Farm, Ontario. Fresh shipments received weekly by

HENRY SAUNDERS

Nos 39 and 41 JOHNSON STREET. Black Cod or Skill new shipments in fine order. Extra Prime Red Salmon Relishes. Tongues and Sounds, Haddies, Bloaters.

EX. CANDIDA

AND OTHER ARRIVALS:

- CHAMPAGNE—CAMUSET EXTRA DRY. PERRIER JOUET EXTRA. CLICQUOT DRY. MOET DRY IMPERIAL. POMMERY EXTRA SEC.
- BURGUNDY—Poulet, Pere et Fils' BEAUNE. " " POMMARD. " " VOLNAY.
- CLARET—G. Preller & Co., ST. EMILION. ZANGRONIZ, MARGAUX.
- SAUTERNE—G. Preller & Co., HAUTE SAUTERNE.
- WHISKEY—Brown's FOUR CROWN SCOTCH (Sole Agents) Jameson's IRISH. H. Walker & Co.'s IMPERIAL, CLUB and RYE.
- PORT, SHERRY APOLLINARIS, & CO.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

ANDREW BYRNE, Australian Producers' and Manufacturers' Agent BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, VICTORIA.
Correspondents in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.
Advances made against consignments of Salmon, etc., to the Australian Market.
PHILHARMONIC HALL TO LET.
This Hall, thoroughly renovated, may be rented for all kinds of entertainments. A room upstairs, suitable for a Club, can be had for one or more nights.
LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A nursemaid. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock a.m. to Mrs. C. Hodder, 1 St. John's street, James Bay. Jan 11
TO LET—Furnished rooms fitted for light housekeeping; use of kitchen stove, 79 Fort street. Jan 11
TO LET—Furnished rooms, with board. 127 Menzies street. Jan 11
NEVER mind the weather; if it rains, we have umbrellas. Cameron, the Original One-Price Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson St. Jan 11
NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Steward & Ritter, in the saloon business, known as the "Germania," cor. Government and Johnson streets, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Robert Ritter will continue the business in his own name, and will assume all liabilities and collect all outstanding debts of the late firm.
H. F. STEWART.
ROBERT RITTER.
Victoria, B.C., January 9, 1894. Jan 11

THAT COUGH

NEEDS
LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE
COCHRANE & MUNN,
SOLE AGENTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz.: Stanley Street, from North Chatham to Bodwell Street.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
ALL-RAIL TO NELSON, B.C.
[THE ONLY THROUGH LINE TO NELSON, KASLO, KOOTENAI LAKE AND SLOAN POINTS.]
THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.
Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.
7:00 a.m. Lv. SPOKANE. Ar. 5:30 p.m.
Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kalso and all lake points, arriving at Kalso at 8:00 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days. Jan 11

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A general meeting of the creditors in the Estate of S. L. Kelly & Co. of Yates street, Victoria, will be held at the offices of the Hudson's Bay Co., Wharf street, Victoria, on Thursday morning, the 11th inst. at 11 o'clock. It is particularly requested that all persons interested in the Estate will be present.
R. H. HALL,
E. A. PAULINE, Trustees.
Jan 10-2t

BY PRIVATE SALE.

13 ACRES OF LAND } In Lake District.
10 " " }
20 " " }
Will be sold cheap and on easy terms if desired. Any of these pieces are well adapted for either FRUIT or CHICKEN ranching. About an hour and a quarter's drive from Victoria, on main road; good springs, lasting the year round, close to the Victoria & Sidney Railway. For particulars apply to
SWINERTON & ODDY,
Real Estate Brokers, Accountants and Notaries
108 Government street—Upstairs
N.B.—We have some amounts to loan on good security.
de2

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, VICTORIA, B. C.

This school will re-open in the Cathedral School Room, Church Hill, on
MONDAY, 15TH INSTANT,
at 1.30 p.m.
C. ENSOR-SHARP, M.A., Head Master.
Post Office Address, Box 188. Jan 9-6t

CANADA AND WEST INDIES.

Views of Halifax Merchants on the Cable From That Point to Bermuda—An Important Movement.

HALIFAX, Jan. 10.—J. A. Chipman, foreign merchant, who has drawn special attention to the probabilities of the development of trade between Canada and the West Indies, says: "I regard the extension of the Halifax and Bermuda cable to Jamaica as of very great importance to Canadian commerce. I believe that the possibilities of future trade between Canada and the West Indies cannot be fairly estimated. We produce in large abundance very many of the staple articles that they require, and which we can furnish them more cheaply than any other country. The extension of the cable seems the one great essential lacking to the direct lines of steamers running to these islands. The extension of the cable, with lower rates, will bring the two countries into immediate daily contact for business. I cannot conceive of anything which would be of greater assistance in aiding the growth of a trade so essential to Canada."

W. A. Black of Pickford & Black, who are running fortnightly steamers to Jamaica, regards the cable extension as of the greatest importance. Their boats are working up an entirely new trade in butter, all kinds of canned goods, boots and shoes, clothes, carriages, all sorts of live stock and farm produce generally. Last week they shipped 3,000 barrels of flour in one vessel. Trade in these lines could be developed to an almost unlimited extent if aided by direct cable. Mr. Black thought the business between the two countries was assuming such proportions that would insure the cable being a good paying investment to any country.

Special attractions at Weiler Bros., Saturday Dec. 23rd. Your last opportunity before Xmas.
I X L Carving Set at Cheapside.

DISQUIETED BRAZIL.

Admiral da Gama Warned Not to Train His Big Guns on Rio.

A Steamship Detained in New York With Rebel Munitions on Board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Sailor Mulhelek, of the steamer Herschell, from Rio, refused to talk about the Stanton affair, but on the back of his diary and apart from the consecutively dated entries there was one which he had perhaps overlooked when he placed the book at the disposal of a reporter. If it states truth it adds an interesting and hitherto untold chapter to the story of the Stanton episode. Here it is: October 22—The Admiral's orderly reported to Admiral O. F. Stanton that Admiral Mello was approaching and about to board our ship. The Admiral at once dressed in full-dress to meet Admiral Mello at the starboard gangway. They met with smiles and pleasure. Admiral Stanton showed Admiral Mello to his state-room. They stayed within about one hour. As they were going toward the gangway, Admiral Mello requested that no salute be given him, but Flag-Lieutenant Smith had already given the word to the officer of the deck to salute Admiral Mello. The Admiral was just leaving when the salutes were given. Captain Terry, after the first, gave orders to stop firing. The second and third shots had by this time followed and the full salute was fired. As the third shot was fired, Admiral Mello stopped his launch and took off his hat till the salute was finished. On Oct. 23, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Admiral Stanton told Capt. Terry on the quarter-deck that he wanted him and Flag-Lieut. Smith to accompany him at 2 p. m. to visit Admiral Mello aboard the Aquidaban. Capt. Terry said he would do so if he would. They then parted. At 1:30 p. m. the Admiral called his orderly and asked him if his boat was ready. The orderly told him it was just being manned. The Admiral came out and was met by Capt. Terry. They had a few words, when Admiral Stanton requested the Captain to put on his full dress and be ready at 2 p. m. The Captain said he would do so if he would. "Then," said Admiral Stanton, "I shall take steps to force you." They parted, the Admiral going to his stateroom and telling his orderly to let him know when it was ten minutes to two. Captain Terry walked about the quarter deck and then went to his room. At about ten minutes to two o'clock Admiral Stanton, Captain Terry and Flag-Lieutenant Smith met on deck. Words were exchanged between them when Captain Terry remarked that Admiral Mello was a d—d scoundrel. Then the Admiral said he was no such thing, that he was a good and educated gentleman. They then went to the gangway and got into the boat. When they were leaving the Aquidaban was saluted, and they arrived about fifteen minutes later.

A morning paper says the Red Line steamship Maracaibo, which was scheduled to sail for Venezuela yesterday, was boarded by Superintendent Dillet of that line a few minutes before the hour of sailing, and the startling discovery was made that 300,000 cartridges were stored in the ship's fore hatch. The smuggled ammunition was destined for Admiral Mello, to be delivered at Curacao, and was consigned as soap. The chief engineer of the vessel and the first mate have confessed their guilt in placing the cartridges on board of the vessel, and say they intended to sell them to emissaries of the insurgents. The cases containing the cartridges were seized by the superintendent of the steamship company and placed on the dock.

LISBON, Jan. 10.—The report that President Peixoto of Brazil has resigned is erroneous.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 10.—News from Rio states that Admiral Mello's flagship, the Aquidaban, with the Republica, are off Santa Catharina. Mello is still ill with beriberi. The Government has received within the past few days a protest from the dean of the diplomatic corps against the danger to warships of the several nations which are exposed to the explosion of shells and damage from shots from the rival combatants. In commenting upon this protest foreigners and natives ask why the foreign ships remain in exposed positions. The anchorage they select enables the rebel ships to lie behind them, thus bringing the foreigners directly in the line of fire. It is suggested that the foreign vessels should change their positions and give the Government forces an opportunity to fire upon the rebel fleet.

It is reported that the commanders of foreign warships have notified Admiral da Gama that he must not use his big guns on the city. This procedure is farcical, as the projectiles from the machine guns are more harmful in action. The big Krupp gun in Fort Sao Joa, it is said, has been rendered useless owing to the excessive number of shots which have been fired from it. This is generally credited, as the big gun has been silent for several days. The government continues to mount heavy and light artillery on the heights of Niterohi, opposite Rio, and also in the city of Rio. It seems as if a crisis is imminent. A foreigner, who has just returned to the city from Niterohi, reports that at least two thousand persons are in the hospitals. The destruction of houses there during the last month has been very great.

THE FLOUR TRADE.

The U. S. Consul at Belleville on Relations in This Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In answer to the Wheat Flour Circular of the State Department, Mr. M. J. Henrick, United States consul at Belleville, Ontario, sends the following: "Previous to 1866 probably 50 to 60 per cent. of the flour used here was of American manufacture, but the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty cut this trade off. The vessels would load with lumber or other Canadian products for Oswego or other American ports, and return laden with American flour. Since that time, however, they have built larger and better mills, with modern machinery, and we could hardly expect under any circumstances to furnish as large a percentage of the flour used as before. One miller, Mr.

Clark Smith, of Campbellford, Ontario, has lately purchased two carloads of hard spring wheat in Chicago as an experiment. It cost him laid down at his mill about the same as Manitoba wheat (including the duty), but he says the result was unsatisfactory, as the flour was not of as good color as that made from Manitoba wheat, nor was it as strong a flour. The freight charges were in favor of the American wheat. It is the opinion of a majority of the large dealers that were the same conditions existing as in and previous to 1865, our trade in flour with the Dominion would be to a large extent regained, and in this opinion I concur."

H. M. S. "RESOLUTION."

Rt. Hon. A. B. Forwood Explains in the House of Commons Her Behaviour in the Bay of Biscay.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Right Hon. A. B. Forwood, M. P., who was Secretary to the Admiralty during the last administration of Lord Salisbury, made a speech at Prescott this evening in which he referred to the behaviour of the warship Resolution in the Bay of Biscay. As a member of the Board of the Admiralty under which the Resolution was built, he said he knew that special care had been taken in her construction, but her maiden voyage was made in the depth of winter and with a green crew. No precautions had been taken to secure the loose fittings and close the apertures when she was to put to sea. Therefore, the first storm she encountered sent tons of water below. He ridiculed the idea that she returned to Queenstown on account of lack of coal. The whole affair, he added, confirmed his opinion that naval officers, while experts in gunnery and theoretical navigation and full of pluck and devotion to the service, nevertheless do not have sufficient experience in the handling of big ships in bad weather, such as can be gained on the Atlantic liners.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver Manager of the Dominion Express Shoots Himself, It Is Feared Fatally.

Municipal Nominations—A New Labor Saving Cannery Invention—Speedy Trials.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 10.—Mr. W. Queen, of the Dominion Express office, came to the express office, where he sleeps, about 11:30 last night. He noticed the manager, Mr. J. P. Stout, working at his desk. It was very unusual for Mr. Stout to be at the office at such a late hour, and Mr. Queen wondered what had brought him there. The men exchanged a few commonplace remarks, and Queen saying "It must be pretty late," went to his bedroom, undressed and got into his bed. Scarcely had he done so when he heard the report of a pistol in the office. A moment later he was stooping over the limp form of his chief, still sitting in his office chair, the smoking pistol lying on the floor. Mr. Queen telephoned for a doctor, and the wounded man was taken to the hospital. On examination it was found that Mr. Stout had shot himself in the breast just below the heart. His condition is dangerous, and it is expected he will die to-day. Mr. Queen, the only one present when the shooting occurred besides the injured man, was seen by your reporter, but declined to talk except to the proper authorities, the above story being secured from another source.

The B. C. Iron Works Co. are constructing a wiping machine for the canneries which it is said will save \$30 a day in labor. Messrs. Letson and Burpee, New Westminster, are the inventors.

An amateur operatic company is to be started through the energy of Mr. Fred Dyke.

General Superintendent Abbott of the C. P. R. left to-day for his annual trip East.

The new officers of the Y.M.C.A. are: President, E. W. Leeson; Vice-President, Jas. Ramsay; 2nd Vice-President, C. A. Schooley; Treasurer, G. R. Gordon; Recording Secretary, F. M. Black.

The city authorities are not enforcing the snow cleaning by law, and the streets are in a frightful condition.

Harry Cunningham a small boy, was found sleeping in a back last night by the police. He said his father had turned him out of doors, his mother was keeping a house of ill-fame in Victoria, and his sister was in the children's home, Westminster.

At Maple Ridge the electors have their choice of the following gentlemen for reeve, Wm. Isaac, Jos. Stephen and D. C. Webber. In Matsqui, W. McDonald and A. Hawkins will stand for reeve. At Langley, James S. Gray and H. Davis are looking for honors of reeveship.

NANAIMO.
NANAIMO, Jan. 10.—Arthur Emory, tried before Judge Harrison under the Speedy Trials Act on a charge of attempted stealing from the Britannia saloon, was convicted and sentenced this morning to two months hard labor.

Rev. Dr. Good sent in his resignation as pastor of the Baptist church, to take effect March 31.

Steamer Crown of England arrived this afternoon to load a cargo of New Vancouver Coal Co.'s coal.

A CZECH FUNERAL.

A Mob Interferes With the Procession and Causes a Riot.

PRAGUE, Jan. 10.—The funeral of a Czech soldier who was killed by a policeman on January 6 in a riot took place yesterday. The coffin was followed by a mob of 200 persons, who prevented the playing of the regimental band, sang seditious songs and threatened the police with violence. When the police were ordered to disperse the mob they were received with a shower of stones and pieces of ice and hurrahs for anarchy and the socialists. The police charged the rioters with swords and put them to flight. Many persons were wounded.

All children buying School Books from T. N. Hibben & Co. are given covers for their books free of charge.

TO IMPEACH CLEVELAND.

"Imbecility in Placing the U. S. in a Ridiculous Position in Hawaii"

His Refusal to Execute the Chinese Exclusion and Silver Purchase Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Representative Bowers, of California, one of the Republicans who overheard the Republican leaders discussing an impeachment plan, says that if impeachment proceedings are inaugurated it will be only after the latest Hawaiian news is officially confirmed. Mr. Bowers, with many other Republicans, believes that the President has laid himself open to impeachment proceedings. He wrote the following statement:

"If it is true that a United States minister, acting under instructions of the President, has demanded of the existing republic that it surrender and abdicate in favor of the Queen, it is a declaration of war by the President on a friendly power; nothing more, nothing less. He has no power to do that. If his representative has of his own motion made this demand he should be recalled and punished. The United States would at once make ample apology and restitution for the inexcusable wrong done, and for the shameful treachery attempted. It is idle to talk of a simple request in this matter. A request by the President or his Minister is equal to a demand. It can be nothing else. It is exactly the same as if the United States Minister to England had officially, in the name of the United States, requested Queen Victoria and her Government to step down and out, and to give place to some other government that the United States desired England to have. Think of it for a moment—

"An accredited minister of this government approaching the chief executive of another republic and saying: 'Please, Mr. President, I am requested by my President to ask you and your government to go away. He wants another kind of government here. He is sick of republics and wants a monarchy, and will ask his Queen not to hurt you and your associates for establishing and maintaining a republican government so long.' Yet this is the only defense made of our President. Any man who would put this great nation in such a ridiculous situation ought to be impeached for imbecility, but the President has contemptuously refused to execute the laws, holding himself sole judge of the law. He refused to execute the law requiring the purchase of silver, the law relating to the exclusion of the Chinese—not only refused, but directed his subordinates not to execute them, and so far as he has had the power, sought to involve this nation in war. If the American people have any self-respect left, articles of impeachment will be presented immediately, and if there is any American sentiment left in the Democratic party, any care for the honor and good name of the United States, any interest in the perpetuity of the Democratic party, it will take prompt action in investigating this very serious question."

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Mail and Express Washington City special says:

A member of the Foreign Affairs committee of the House said this afternoon: "I have in my pocket now a dispatch from a man who saw Captain Munger, of the Corwin, and he says Munger, after reading the Auckland dispatches, said: 'These are correct. Willis did demand the surrender, but what followed I will not say.' This information has caused all sorts of rumors. There is a well defined movement on foot looking to the impeachment of President Cleveland if these stories are correct, and it is not confined to the Republicans."

The same member of the Foreign Affairs committee says: "The action all depends upon one word. If Willis used the word 'surrender' to the Provisional Government it is an act of war, and he is a soldier in making it. His instructions distinctly said the words he should use to the Provisional Government should be 'that you relinquish your power to the Queen.' If, however, he has demanded a surrender, this, with the naval force in front of Honolulu, and containing a company of armed men ready to shell the city at a signal when demand for surrender has been denied, Willis has used all the force and menace necessary, and the man behind him for whom he has acted will be held responsible. I know the President is terribly worried and perplexed over the outcome and knows the danger he is in, and he is waiting the text of Willis' demand, which comes by mail, with the utmost anxiety and dread. He has spent the time since the receipt of the dispatches blaming Gresham and Willis, but this does no good."

INFLUENZA IN TORONTO.

About Fifteen Thousand People Afflicted With It.

TORONTO, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The amount of sickness now prevalent in the city of Toronto has never been equalled in recent years. A conservative estimate of the number of Torontonians afflicted with the Russian malady, influenza, seems to be about fifteen thousand. Of course this includes those in whom it has progressed into an affection of the lungs, the heart or digestive organs. Though the malady does not seem to be so deleterious now as during the first month of the epidemic, still the amount of sickness is much greater. Old people and adults in feeble health have much difficulty in weathering the storm. The epidemic continues to be as general as it is severe.

Go into Liquidation.

STAYNER, Ont., Jan. 10.—P. E. Rogers & Co., bakers, have gone into liquidation. A large number of business men and farmers are interested. The assets and liabilities are not known.

P. P. A. Mayoralty Candidate.

HAMILTON, Jan. 10.—Mayor Stewart, P. P. A. candidate in the municipal election, says he will now identify himself with the McCarthyite party. Stewart, who holds the position of head game warden for Ontario, anticipates early removal from his position on account of the change in his politics.

COOLGARDIE GOLDFIELDS.

The Rush to the Golden Wilderness Still Continues—Primitive Methods of Working.

Prospecting for Precious Water—Scenes and Incidents of the Desert Treasure Land.

Australian advices to hand by the latest direct steamer show that the gold hunger continues to tempt men to face the terrors of thirst and heat in the attempt to cross the trackless and waterless waste guarding the treasures of the Coolgardie region. This is the centre of what is known as the Yilgarn district, which itself is but one of five goldfields that, although not worked, have already made a name for themselves. Though several thousand persons have gathered about Coolgardie, so immense is the auriferous area that only the most cursory search has yet been made.

At points over a territory of thirteen thousand square miles gold has been found, both alluvial and in reefs, and it is only the fatal absence of water which has prevented the establishment of the greatest mining camps of the world. Reports of finds by some explorers read like fairy tales. Almost the only means of separating the gold in the drifts has been by blowing, yet Bayley, the discoverer of Coolgardie, tells how in about a month his party collected nearly two hundred ounces, and that at last coming on the reef they collected fifty ounces of gold in an evening. On another occasion they took in one day three hundred ounces from the cap of a reef, and in another two days they gathered five hundred and twenty-eight ounces, the only means for extracting the gold being to "knock the stuff out and dolly it with a pestle and mortar."

The want of water, however, surrounds the goldfields like a wall of fire, and efforts are being made by the Government of the colony to find subterranean reservoirs which will make possible the development of the continuous belt of golden territory connecting its southern with its northern boundaries, and embracing in the five fields of Yilgarn, Murchison, Ashburton, Pilbarra and Kimberley, a total area of 132,000 square miles.

A gentleman, who has the good fortune to be in correspondence with a prospector at Coolgardie capable of vividly describing the state of affairs on that progressive goldfield, has kindly placed at the disposal of the Melbourne Age two letters as material for publication. The first, dated November 19, states that the writer had been driven back to Coolgardie from Hannan's Rush, owing to want of water.

"It was a beastly shame," he said. "A man had succeeded in tanking about 20,000 gallons of the last rainfall, which was sufficient to last all on Hannan's for about a month. This was accomplished one Thursday, and everyone was hopeful, because in a month a deluge might come down which would place the district beyond risk of thirst for the rest of the summer. On the following Monday, however, a mob of horses came to Hannan's, and by the time they had drunk at the dam it was announced that only a fortnight's supply remained. Next day another equine contingent descended on the unfortunate settlement. What they drank reduced the stock by a week. More horses came on Wednesday and Friday; 2,000 gallons were then sold by the chap who owned the tank to the Ivanhoe Mining company, and on Saturday, about eight days after the tank had been filled, the whole settlement could only purchase one gallon per man to push on to Coolgardie. This was charged for at 1s. per gallon—pretty reasonable considering the scarcity—but the writer says he was driven off Hannan's "just as we had got the hang of the place and were beginning to get gold."

Between Hannan's and Coolgardie, when camped out at night, there was a fall of rain. Our prospector remarks: "We pitched the tent and caught enough water to fill our bags and bottles and three tin dishes. We then peeled off and had a wash all over, the first since last September. You don't know what it is to have only a gallon of water each day, to cook a damper and make two bottles of tea out of, and reserve about a teacup and a half to smear over your face and neck, and call it wash, especially after you have been dry blowing all day."

After getting to Coolgardie again, from Hannan's, two friends of the writer started off for Siberia or Black Frost Rush, 75 miles northwest. What took place is described, so that it may get into the papers, "and stop some poor devils from coming to this hole." It appears the find was made by a prospector named Frost, who, with his party, got about fifty ounces of gold there. They went back to Coolgardie, claimed a reward for the discovery, but announced that there was only enough water within eight miles of the find for a very small number of people. Nevertheless, a rush ensued, for which almost everybody at one time was packing up. The teams from Coolgardie to Siberia travelled so slowly—sometimes only one mile an hour—that many took their swags and started off on foot. A large number of these got lost in the desert. Some are still missing, and two were found dead. There was very nearly a battle over water one day. A number of swagmen were congregated around what is called a "soak"—little better than a way-side puddle. Some horsemen came up, but the fluid was too precious for animal uses, and the swagmen refused to allow them to water their horses. Thereupon the horsemen sank a hole and struck water. While they were allowing their cattle to quench their thirst, the swagmen, grown jealous of the new supply, came upon them and demanded drink. The horsemen drew their revolvers, prepared to defend their well. Thereupon the swagmen also produced their firearms. As they were much in the majority the equestrians luckily decided in favor of discretion, and an exciting quarrel terminated without bloodshed. After many trials, diversified with such incidents as these, the men on the stamped arrived at Frost's, and found so little gold there that a return rush home at once commenced.

In order to make good time on this melancholy retreat, men resolved to disencumber themselves of all impediments. They, therefore, took their tools and provisions to the storekeepers, seeking to sell them. But these cute people would not buy. They waited until, in their scare and haste, the poor fellows began to throw their things away. Then they took possession of all they could pick up on the cheap. Seeing this line of conduct was likely to prove profitable to the storekeepers, who, of course, had control of all the teams, a large gathering of swagmen, who proposed to return, got together at Siberia and built a big fire. Upon this they piled all their tools and surplus provisions, and consumed all that was destructible. They knocked big holes in their new dishes and drove picks through their tins of meat before committing them

to the flames. Water was awfully scarce. A fifty pound bag of flour, valued at 22s. 6d., was given for three pints, and 10s. was given for two pints at the Black Frost. "If you were in want of a swag on the homeward track, all you had to do was to pick up one which someone had thrown away. One poor fellow arrived back at Coolgardie having only his underpants and jersey on." He had to throw everything else to the winds, and walked forty miles of the seventy-five without tasting a drop of water; whilst the thermometer was over 100 in the shade.

"Tell me to buy as many shares as he can in Egan's mine," says the narrator. "I don't know the name of it, but they are trying to float it into a company. They have just struck very rich gold. The deeper they go the better the stone is getting. They are dollying out 40 oz. per week easily. The same is the case with Brockman's mine (the Ivanhoe). The reefs over here, if they have rich gold on the surface, get poorer and poorer the deeper they go, but if they show poor on top they are richer and richer the deeper they go."

One's knowledge of contemporary history may be a little at fault in not knowing all about the Coolgardie nigger episode, which the writer here alludes to without introduction. It must have been exciting anyhow, for he says: "The truth about the niggers is that the fellows who found the Ninety Mile, saw a gin, ran her down, and kept her tied up in their tent for three days. In revenge the niggers speared two of them. The third escaped, as he happened to be out." A number of other graphic details are given by the writer, who, before he concludes his note, tells his confidant to "go as boots in a pub, or take a job in a Chinese garden," rather than go to Coolgardie.

Here begineth the second epistle, dated November 20. This reports better news from Siberia.

"They have a splendid reef there," he says, and then follow some more particulars of the dreadful retreat partly described in the previous note. About 1,000 went there from Coolgardie, of whom 800 returned. "Some have been found dead and some were dropped across stark naked and mad. I am afraid there are a lot of bones bleaching somewhere in the desert," he observes.

On Sunday it started to rain; 13 inches fell in Coolgardie. "You can imagine what the ground is like when I tell you that even that quantity did not cause even a run of water. Reefing is the game here. There are hundreds of them, and all of them gold-bearing. I have not seen one that goes less than 5 or 6 oz. to the ton. The camels are taking water to Hannan's now, 15 6d. per gallon. We are going back there, and expect to make a few ounces to set us up. It is dry and hot, with lovely cool nights. West Australia is the home of flies, ants and mice. I never knew flies so big before. If you sit down on a log the white ants swarm over you, and the infernal mice chew everything they come across. The well at Coolgardie is finished. Water from it is 1d. per gallon, but it is full of mineral—plumbago principally—and unfit to drink. I had some of it the other day. It tasted very nice—just salty enough to make it tasty. But it nearly killed me. I was in agony for two days with pains across the stomach."

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Sealers "Geneva" and "Teresa" Clear for Sea—Shipping Notes.

The steamer Umatilla, now on her way to Victoria from San Francisco, has on board the following passengers for this city: Dr. W. H. Kendall, Miss Partridge, Mrs. Hiscock, Mr. Partridge, L. H. Read, R. J. Horton, W. H. Robertson, and Mrs. C. Cole.

The schooner Geneva and Teresa cleared for the Japan coast on their sealing cruises yesterday. Capt. W. O. Leary goes in charge of the former, while Capt. E. Gilbert will command the Teresa. The vessels carry crews of twenty-four and twenty-six men respectively.

The Seattle yacht Gracie Felitz has returned to her home from her mysterious cruise around Vancouver Island. The captain still asserts that the trip was simply for the pleasure of the yachtmen.

The schooner Maid of Oregon arrived in from Roche Harbor yesterday afternoon with 3,000 sacks of oats for the National mills.

Tug Velos went to Saanich for a stow load of cordwood yesterday morning.

Steamer Mary Hare returned from Roche Harbor yesterday morning.

ENTERED.

Str. Premier	from Vancouver.
City of Kingston	Port Townsend.
Princess Louise	N. Westminster.
Alert	Nanaimo.
Mary Hare	Roche Harbor.
Schr. Maid of Oregon	N. P. O.
Sloop Champion	Sooke.

CLEARED.

Str. Premier	for Vancouver.
City of Kingston	Port Townsend.
Princess Louise	N. Westminster.
Velos	Saanich.
Schr. Teresa	N. P. O.
Schr. Maid of Oregon	N. P. O.
Sloop Champion	Sooke.
Magician	West Coast.

CURES FOR BAD BLOOD.

This complaint often arises from Dyspepsia, as well as from Constipation, Hereditary Taint, etc. Good blood cannot be made by the Dyspeptic, and Bad Blood is the most prolific source of suffering, causing

BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES.

Eruptions, Sores, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Purifiers cure bad blood and drives out every vestige of impure matter from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore. H. M. Lockwood, of Lindsay, Ont., had 52 Boils in 8 months, but was entirely cured by 3 bottles of B.B.B. and is now strong and well. Write to him.

FOR SALE—In the City of Brandon, Manitoba, planning mill and plant, very complete; cost of buildings and site \$1,000, machinery \$8,000; also first-class steam brick plant and second-hand 10 horses, wagons, etc., all in good shape. Offers will be received for all or any part of the machinery or chattels. Specially favorable terms for cash or for purchase on P.O. Lists and full particulars on application to J. A. H. PARKS, Dundas block, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 921. ja10-1m

TO LET—Three 5-roomed cottages, bathrooms, Bridge street; \$13 50; water paid. One 6-roomed house, Victoria West; good situation; \$12; water paid. Six-roomed cottage, Menzies street, James Bay; \$16; water paid. Nine-roomed house, Superior street, James Bay; \$20; water paid. Five-roomed cottage and stable, Alfred street, near Cook and Pandora; \$10; water paid. One 5-roomed house, John street; \$10; water paid. Four-roomed cottage, John street; \$7; water paid. Swinerton & Oddy, 108 Government street, up-stairs. Place your houses to let on our list, as we often have enquirers who cannot wait. de2

TO LET.

A house on Menzies street, near Dallas Road, and a house on Esquimalt Road, near Head street. Apply to J. G. H. PARKS, Architect, 37 1/2 Government street Victoria. ja6-6t



Saved Her Life.

Mrs. C. J. Woolbridge, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it struggling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicines given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and, in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Prompt to act, sure to cure

Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found, For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent per word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good strong girl to do general house work in a family; high wages given. Apply 117 View street. ja10-3t

WANTED—Any quantity of good quality furniture; good cash price paid. Apply to F. V. Hobbs, at his new stand 135 Douglas street, near Iron church. ja10-3t

WANTED—Female help, willing to give her services in the country for two or three months in exchange for board. Apply 39 Montreal street, James Bay. ja10-3t

WANTED—A respectable, active young woman as house and parlor maid. Enquire at Pentecost, 23 Cadboro Road, from 12:30 to 2 o'clock or from 5 to 6:30 o'clock. ja10-1w

ENGLISH LADY, certificated teacher, of music, wishes for employment as daily governess. Address X. Y. Z., Colonist office. ja10-6t

GENTLEMAN over two years resident in Victoria, having four or five hours daily at his disposal, would be willing to devote same to bookkeeping or collecting at very moderate salary; good experience and first-class references, with a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Apply "W. V. Colonist office. de10-1m

WANTED—Good, live, active representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koalino Fuel Saver and Fuel Saver. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families readily use this compound. Address with stamp, The Koalino Fuel Co., Windsor, Ont. no25

STAMPS WANTED—Old Canadian, British Columbia and other stamps as used 25 to 25 years ago, for many I pay \$1 to \$5 each. George Lowe, 316 Spadina avenue, Toronto. my20-1v

OSTRICH feathers cleaned, curled and dyed all colors. Felt hats, kid gloves, ribbons, lace, ties and all fancy articles cleaned by the new dry French process. Mrs. Windbank, removed from 55 Fort street to 79. no19-6m

TO LET OR LEASE.

PIANOS to rent. Apply 76 Princess avenue. ja10-12t

TO LET OR LEASE—23 rooms in the Victoria Theatre building, formerly occupied by Messrs. Redford Hartnagel. For particulars apply to M. Strauss, 41 Fort street. ja10-6t

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license; bar and bar fixtures complete; central location. Apply 10 Trousseau avenue. ja10-5t

TO LET—New house situated on Esquimalt Road, adjacent to harbor and naval station; fifteen rooms; fully furnished throughout and fitted with all modern conveniences. For rental and particulars apply to John J. Austin, 32 Fort street, Five Sisters Block. ja10-6t

TO LET—A farm of 200 acres; also one two-year old colt for sale. Apply to Strommen Farm, Burnside road. ja10-1m

TO LET—Two elegantly furnished rooms, bed-room and sitting room; suitable for two gentlemen. Yates street, 201. ja10-1t

ROOM TO LET—Front, comfortably furnished, in private family; convenient to business centre. Apply "M." this office. a-19-1m

TO LET—House and an acre of ground; water front, Gorge road; stables, etc.; hot and cold water; 20 minutes from tram; rent \$22 50. Apply to Swinerton & Oddy. de10-3t

TO RENT—A five roomed cottage with pantry and bathroom and full sized lot, James Bay. Apply 18 Kingston street. del

TO LET—Eight-roomed house; all modern improvements; five minutes' walk from post office. Heisterman & Co., 75 Government street. oc10-12

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The lease, goodwill and furniture of a first-class road house. Tolmie Land Co., 16 Trousseau avenue. ja10-1mo

FOR SALE—A bargain; house and lot on 3rd street, Work Estate; \$1,200; terms. Apply 35 Alfred street. ja10-5t

FOR SALE—Lots in Denver, Colorado, also ranch near Denver; or will trade for land in B.C. E. Dunderdale, 100 Government street. ja10-1m

FOR SALE—A central lot at Duncan's, E. & N. Railway; 60x120 feet; cheap. Apply "C.B." this office. de22-1mo

TO LET.

Five-roomed house on Frances avenue; \$7.00 per month.

Three houses on Rithet street; 5 rooms each; \$15.00 per month.

A. W. MORE & CO., Insurance Agents, no25-1y 70 Douglas Street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR NEW SEALING BOATS.

Apply to Geo. Cassidy & Co., Vancouver. del

FOR SALE!

Lease and good will of first-class boarding house, with spacious grounds; good reason for selling; business is now paying. Apply to

BAUMONT BOGGS, Broad st. del13-1m P. O. Box 120.

HAIR JEWELRY AND SWITCHES.

I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Hair Jewelry, such as Gents' Vest Chains, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Ear-rings, etc., also mementos made up with very short hair.

IDA B. HALPENNY.

LADIES—Bring your Suits and make them while learning the latest system of dresscutting. Rooms, 16 Caledonia Avenue, on car line. no15-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1864.)
CAPITAL (With power to increase) £600,000, \$2,920,000.
RESERVE £270,000, \$1,314,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - - 80 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON (KOOTENAY LAKE).
IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Montreal Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia. IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency) New York. Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits received from 21 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3 1/2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHE, GREEN & CO., ESTABLISHED 1873.

BANKERS

VICTORIA, B. C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED DIRECT ON OVER 10,000 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, EUROPE, MEXICO AND CHINA.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT EVERY POINT. GOLD DUST PURCHASED AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

AGENTS FOR WELLS, FARGO & CO.

MARVELOUS LINIMENT AND MIXTURE

Cures Rheumatism

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

SPRAINS, PAINS AND ACHES.

READ A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Dean & Cryderman, Victoria, British Columbia.

GENTLEMEN.—Was troubled with Rheumatism so bad I could hardly walk, and was cured by using your Marvelous Rheumatic Cure. A. McNEILL, New York Hotel.

Dean & Cryderman, Victoria, British Columbia.

DEAR SIRS.—Had a bad sprained ankle, used Marvelous Liniment and was entirely cured in three days. GEORGE SCHMIDT, Stoltz Restaurant.

Yours very thankfully, S. NORMAN, No. 48 Oswego street, corner Michigan street.

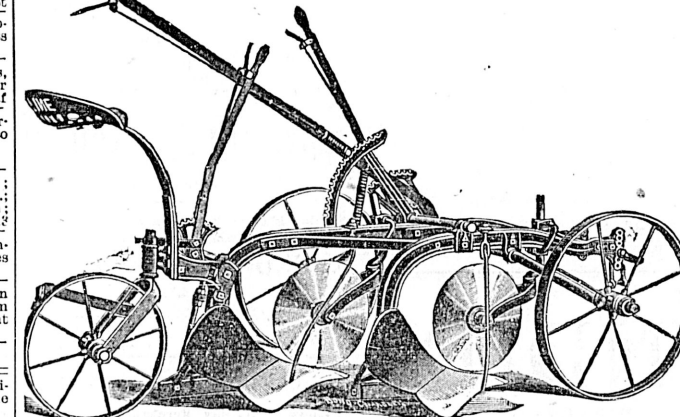
DEAN & CRYDERMAN

SOLE AGENTS,

Corner Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria, B. C.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

(LIMITED LIABILITY.)



Agricultural Implements of all Descriptions.

WAGONS, BUGGIES, IRON, GENERAL HARDWARE.

VICTORIA. VANCOUVER KAMLOOPS.

LANGLEY & CO.

VICTORIA REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS FIRMS

JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

SAUERS & CO.

Wholesale Druggists

Established 1858.

FAUCONER'S VINEGAR AND PICKLE WORKS, Victoria, British Columbia

BOUCHERAT & CO.

Importers of

Wines and Liquors.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE PROVINCE.

ACCOUNTANT.

JOHN C. JAMESON, ACCOUNTANT. Auditor and General Agent. Books balanced, accounts written up, collections made. Address, 31 Government street. del17-1m

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is our authorized Agent. This paper is kept on file in his office. jeb

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 431 Douglas Street. ap18

JOHN TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, CORNER of Broad street and Trousseau avenue, Established 1892. fsl

F. M. RATTENBURY, ARCHITECT, Legislative Block, Government Buildings, James Bay. fel2

BAKERS.

VICTORIA STEAM BAKERY, M. R. SMITH & CO., 57 Fort street, Factory 91 Niagara street. P. O. Box 293. Telephone cal 121. fel

BUTCHERS.

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH, BUTCHER AND PACKER, 72 Yates Street. oc15-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., COMMISSION Merchants, 131 Government street, P. O. Box 318, Victoria. Agents Samuel Samuel & Co., Rice, Silk and Curios, London, Yokohama and Kobe; and The Tokio Leather Paper Mills, Japan; Chas. Cammell & Co., Ltd., Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, London, Sheffield, Worthington, etc.; Compagnie Generale des Philippines, The Canvas Mills of Kobe, etc. fcl

DRESSMAKING.

At the "San Francisco Dressmaking Parlors" ladies will find the most stylish and artistic designs in the city, having been for years one of the leading dressmakers of San Francisco; evening dresses a specialty; suits from six dollars up. Clarence Hotel, Room 30. jsl-1mo

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING—Mrs. Marshall has removed to 91 View street, between Blanchard and Quadra, where all who require dress and mantle making can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, and perfectly fitted. dect-1t

HAY, FLOUR AND FEED.

BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD. Dealers in Hay, Oats, Flour, etc. Office and warehouse, 125 Government street. f-1

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, 41 Pandora street. Dealers in all kinds of photographic material, views of British Columbia and Alaska. Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street. Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe fittings. "K" boots a specialty. fel

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

R. LITTLE—Dealer in Paints, Oils, varnish and window glass. Agent for Brillant Sign Letter Co., and Asponall's Enamel, 40 Fort street. mc17

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

HENRY SAUNDERS, Importer and Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, etc., 39 and 41 Johnson street. P. O. Drawer H. Telephone No. 23. fcl

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 222 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Munro & Hughes, 82 Douglas street; J. P. Matthews', cor. Douglas and Fort; or W. Blair, cor. Monzie and Michigan, will be promptly attended to. de3

MEETINGS.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication first Thursday of each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets, at 7:30 p. m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja23-tf C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Charter, No. 743, meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in St. George's Hall, cor. Government and Bastion sts. Visiting brethren welcome. R. Douglas, C. R., A. L. Campbell, R. S. oc15

"S. T. ANDREW & CALEDONIAN SOCIETY." Society meets in Caledonia Hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday in every month. Visiting brethren are invited to attend. E. C. Smith, Secretary. my14-m

MUSICAL.

BANJO AND Guitar Instruction by Chicago's popular Banjo

CHICAGO'S FIRE.

The Conflagration Which Threatened the Total Destruction of the World's Fair Buildings.

An Immense Quantity of Valuable Exhibits in the Premises Awaiting Shipment.

The fire in the World's Fair buildings, Chicago, on Monday night, briefly referred to in the COLONIST'S telegrams, started in the Casino, just east of the Agricultural building and south of the peristyle. The Casino was quickly devoured, and the flames surged north on the top of the peristyle and, dropping, made a second line of fire along the base of the columns. The flames then sprang through the Music hall, which corresponds to the north end of the peristyle and the Casino at the south. While the fire was burning there one of the most singular and fascinating sights of the night was witnessed. Along the top of the peristyle were scores of heroic statues. The spectacle for those people on the moving sidewalk east of the peristyle was that of a succession of gigantic human beings plunging one after another headlong into the waters of the lake below. The origin of the fire is said to have been in revenge on the part of a couple of tramps. The solitary guard in Music hall said that just before the flames broke out he kicked two vagabonds out of the building. They left in the direction of the Casino, and soon after that the fire broke out and terror and confusion ensued. Fears of looting added to the horror of the scene.

At 10 o'clock, with a possible loss of about \$10,000,000 by fire in the Manufactures building alone, the authorities began to realize that a large element in the crowd was composed of idlers, who once started in lawlessness, would be difficult to control. Such preparations as could be were hurriedly made to remove goods and guard other buildings, but all such efforts were the merest child's play. The utter hopelessness of such attempts on such short notice was made apparent at once. The few officers on guard could do no more than hope that the flames would be speedily stayed. The spectators at this time, partly for safety and to prevent wholesale robbery of exhibits, were driven back by the police and lined up against the Electricity building. Here they could see great blazing fragments dropping upon the exhibits below, crushing and burning the exquisite French section and threatening to destroy the Russian and British sections. By this time the fireboats and engines had succeeded in subduing the flames in the ashes of the peristyle and on the lower southeast side of the Liberal Arts building, and hopes were entertained that the fire would be subdued, but shortly after 11 the flames got beyond control upon the top of the promenade of the Liberal Arts building and the main aisle of the building became a mass of flames.

Remorselessly the fire hurled itself through the interstices of the big iron arches of the dizzy heights above. The flames would like boa constrictors in and around the mammoth electric wires, and forces with heavily loaded trucks were plunging through the aisles not loaded with wreckage or drenched with falling cataracts of water, most of which fell short of the flames. The clouds of smoke and vapor that every moment or so shut out the view of the fire were colored in the most fantastic fashion. The opinion seemed general that the loss by water was even greater than by fire. About 10:45 a great iron arch gave way directly above the French section, and falling heavily, buried the French wares beneath the burning pile. Around the Japanese exhibit adjoining clustered a crowd of scared and frantic Japanese. This, like many exhibits, had not been released from bond, and the goods could not be taken from the building, but were carted to the doors and there guarded by the natives. All the American exhibits were long ago removed, but the custom house detained the goods of foreigners. Superintendent Graham, of the Manufactures building, said the loss could hardly be over-estimated. "I have feared this ever since the Fair closed," said he, "and now it has come worse than I ever dreamed." All through the great structure frantic exhibitors rushed, seeking to save their goods. The fire department fought with energy and skill, but the conditions were against them. A fierce wind came over the lake, fanning fiery embers everywhere, fanning them into life every moment. The huge billows of flames, which were manfully combatted by the men on the roof, rolled northward. The firemen were handicapped by lack of water. A heroic effort was made to get streams to the top of the giant structure, but the water supply was fearfully inadequate. Finding it impossible to reach the roof, the chief ordered the engines into the building. With clanging gongs and clatter of hoofs steamers after steamers rattled through the smoke, down the firelit aisles until the centre of the building was reached. There the last struggle of the firemen was taken up. Streams of water were hurled upward, but with little effect. From above the fiery hell of embers poured down upon the firemen, and the heaps of blazing merchandise grew more numerous, and foot by foot the engines were forced back to either end of the building.

At midnight President Higginbotham telegraphed the general manager of the Associated Press saying he had been in the burning building over two hours, and that the roof had fallen, but fortunately few exhibits were in range of the embers. "I should say," said he, "that the loss by water would be much greater than by fire. The total loss to the exhibits will not exceed \$100,000. Of course the loss is serious enough, but the fire is now fairly under control and there is no more to fear. All told, the contents of the Liberal Arts building did not exceed in value \$1,000,000. As to the casino, peristyle and music hall, there is no loss. We should not regret their burning, as it is the cheapest way to remove them." Three days ago the number of packages awaiting shipment was: Manufactures building, 1,974; Midway Plaisance, 1,300; Fine Arts, 780; Woman's, 919; Horticulture, 1,000; Transportation, 600; Mining, 1,350; Electricity, 1,657; Agriculture, 1,800; and 1,686 scattered in other buildings; total, 23,654. Less than 14,000 packages had been shipped away prior to December 26. The climax of interest was reached shortly after midnight, when a company of fifty men could be seen edging their way along the roof of the Manufactures building. A cry of horror went up as a large section of the roof almost under the feet of the firemen gave way and fell with a crash. The firemen did not waver, and by 1 o'clock it looked as if their heroism would not be in vain.

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair, and restoring that which is gray to its original color.

M'KINLEY'S INAUGURATION.

His Political Opponents Assist in Doing Him Honor and He Refrains From All Political Discussions.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9.—Gov. McKinley's second inauguration yesterday was, as usual, more of a social than a political event. Leading Democrats had prominent positions in connection with the ceremonies. The only limit which they placed on their party connection with the inauguration was that no Democratic clubs took part in the parade. Col. James Kilbourne, a possible Democratic nominee for senator, was chairman of the committee on reception; and I. F. Ritter, of the Thurman club, was one of the chief aides to the Chief Marshal, D. C. Jones, postmaster during Cleveland's first administration; Hon. H. J. Booth, who ran against Foraker for governor; Allen W. Thurman and other Democrats of state or national reputation were conspicuous in the ceremonies.

The parade, 5,000 strong, moved at 1 p.m. It consisted of Republican clubs from various parts of the state, supplemented by other civic and military organizations, and was reviewed by the Governor and staff on Broad street, north of the Capitol. The inaugural ceremonies were held at the west front of the Capitol, in the presence of the members of the legislature and a large audience. Chief Justice Bradley, of the Supreme court, administered the oath of office. In courteous recognition of the fact that his political opponents were assisting in doing him honor, the Governor totally abstained from any partisan references in his inaugural address, confining himself entirely to the condition of the state; to an expression of pride in its growth and achievements; to a promise to give his best energies for her further advancement, and to co-operate with the legislature in the enactment of laws to that end. He also made a plea in behalf of the workmen thrown out of employment by the hard times.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Henry Clews & Co. and Clapp & Co. on the Past and the Future.

Surprising Steadiness in Values—To Do or Not to Do, the Question.

Referring to the prospects for 1894, Henry Clews & Co., in their New York circular, say:

"We enter the new year with reasonable grounds for hope that its close will find affairs in a largely recovered condition. There is ample capital waiting employment; but industry has no use for it until conditions are made clearer by the enactment of the new tariff. That point being reached, the utterly depleted stocks of every kind of merchandise will find employment enough for our industries. In the meantime, wages are declining in every trade, and to that extent preparations are being made for the cheaper conditions of production that the new situation will require."

Looking backward to 1893, they remark: "It is a long period since the old year closed under such serious conditions as everywhere prevail. Every country in Europe has its troubles, worse than our own; and they are of a character so radical that it will require time to heal them. In this country the derangements are acute, but they are more directly under our own control than are those of the European nations. In our case there has been no antecedent over-trading, nor excessive speculation, nor general unsoundness of credit. On the contrary, 1893 opened with a generally sound and fairly prosperous condition of business; and although the panic was one of perhaps unequalled severity, yet it was due to causes not inherent to business proper but outside of business and connected with a great alarm about the condition of our currency system. The silver panic however became the cause of a general prostration of trade and credit, from which recovery could not possibly be immediate, even though the cause of the alarm has been remedied. The period of recovery, moreover, is further postponed by intervention of a sweeping revision of the tariff. This latter circumstance would, under the best of conditions, have proved a serious cause of commercial disturbance; but, mingling with the immediate effects of a great panic, its seriousness is doubled."

"It is gratifying, not to say surprising, that, in such a state of affairs and with such low earnings of the railroads, there should be so much steadiness in values at the financial centre. There is a reason why, under the present condition of business, bonds are in active demand and stocks withstand the shock of discouraging events and the systematic attacks of professional 'bears.' The cause is not in the mere abundance of money; for it has often enough proved that prices declined under the lowest rates of interest. Nor is it to be found in an active outside speculative demand for stocks; for such operations are now at a minimum amount. Nor is it due to any effort of wealthy corporate interests to bolster up their properties; for, as a matter of fact, the market has less of that kind of support than usual. The explanation is to be mainly found in two facts: that the floating supply of stocks is moderate, if not unusually light, and that the amount of floating capital seeking employment is considerably larger than might be expected under the circumstances; and another, though minor reason, is that several hundred millions of stocks are thrown into suspense, and have therefore become inactive, through the companies being in the hands of receivers, with the effect of concentrating the market upon stocks more favorably situated."

Clapp & Co. observe: "The year 1893 opened with prosperity unparalleled; it closes in unparalleled paralysis of effort. Nothing has been destroyed; much has been revealed, discussed and analyzed. The value of public opinion has been emphasized by some legislation now enacted and by widespread distrust caused by some legislation that has been and is yet proposed. The ability of a great people to do has been and is yet strikingly contrasted by their demonstrated ability to refrain from doing. The power to use things has been reduced by repression to a minimum not before considered possible. The power to produce has been curtailed by capitalistic fear to a point where fear might easily defeat its own safe-guard. Simon like, the labor giant contemplates pulling down on its own head the temple which holds its possible oppressor. The situation is unique, and we are probably nearing a turning point. Never was political expression as potent in financial matters as at this moment. The wide-spread call for action in support of post-election promises, pressed and now presses hard on the dominant party,

E. M. JOHNSON

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer and Notary Public

Loans Effected, Rents and Income Collected, Deeds Prepared, Etc., Etc.

FOR SALE---A 1388-ACRE FARM

About 1000 Acres of which is Ploughable Prairie of First-class Quality.

120 Head (more or less) Cows, Steers, 2-year olds, etc., etc., (about 60 or 3 years.

7 Mares (In foal to a good stallion), 1 Horse, Pigs, Chickens, etc.

Ploughs, Harrows, Reaper, Fanning Mill, Wagon, Sleds and usual Farm Implements.

Double Harness, Chain Harness, Bull Chains, Saddles (ladies' and gent's), Bridles, etc.

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvil and Tools and Carpenters' Tools.

9-Room House (shingle roofed; Stable for 10 horses, with hay loft above; Stone Roothouse, Store Buildings, Dairy, Cow Sheds, etc., etc.

4 Miles (about) Standing Fences, in good order; Corrals, 10 miles barbed wire and staples; about 2,500 Posts on the ground, ready for use, etc., etc.

Small Lot Household Furniture, Stove and Pipes, Crockery, etc., etc.

This Property is within easy distance of many of the most important Gold, Silver and Coal Mines in West Kootenay. The population of this district will increase this year by at least 10,000; the area of farm land is very limited, and from this it may be fairly asserted that beef and all classes of farm produce will find a ready and lucrative market. The soil is the best bottom land, and the locality is one of the few places in the Province where so large a piece of good farm land can be found in one block. A river runs through the property, and rainbow trout are plentiful and afford capital sport. Deer abound in considerable numbers. Bear, Wolf, Coyote and other large game are to be found in the hills. There are two creeks recorded and belonging to the estate, one flows all the year round. Limestone and brick clay are to be had in the valley.

The Gattle are well bred; a much larger herd could be farmed with the place. The bunch grass on the hills in the vicinity covers many thousands of acres, and is available to the few land owners in the valleys. All buildings and fences about the farm are in good order, and farming operations can be gone on with at once; about 180 acres of ploughing have been, so far, provided for this year's work.

The Climate is not severe, the land being about 1,100 feet above sea level; the station was for many years the winter quarters of the H. B. Co.'s pack trains. There is a weekly express in and out. Goods and supplies at wholesale can be procured on order and delivered in 48 hours.

The Title is by grant from the Crown, and is free of all encumbrances. Immediate possession can be given.

Important Railway works are now in progress within moderate distance, and two railway lines have been run to pass close to or through the estate, which can be reached in the spring in three days' journey from Victoria.

The South West Kootenay District, British Columbia, judging from the actual ore products of the mines this winter, is destined in the next year or two to become one of the richest and most important mineral centres in the world. Statistics show, that although the district is in its primary stage, the mines have developed ore veins rich enough to warrant the investment of over million dollars. When these mines come to be worked systematically, there will be an

Influx of Population, which will require beef and farm produce in large quantities. The limited quantity of really good farm land in the district to supply these requirements makes this

A BONANZA!

To any person or corporation having the capital and knowledge necessary to develop and work this estate. A store, hotel and blacksmith shop could be run in connection with the farm.

P. O. BOX 188.

TELEPHONE NO. 74.

G. O. A. L.

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL. | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL.

Used principally for Gas and Domestic purposes.)

(Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

House and Steam Coal.) Are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, a high illuminating power, unequalled by any other illuminating Gas Coals in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific. THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clear, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel on the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

HANG WO HING KEE, Importers and dealers in Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods No. 31 Cormorant Street, P.O. BOX 569. Jy 20/1 VICTORIA, B.C.

VICTORIA NURSERY.

P. T. Johnson & Co. offer for sale a large and varied stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. As they wish to clear a portion of their Nursery quickly, parties purchasing for cash before the end of October, can obtain great bargains. Nursery, 80 Charles Street, off Cadboro Bay Road. Seed Store, 52 Douglas Street. Inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. cc24y&wky

MONUMENTS.

GREAT CUT IN PRICES AT 76 VIEW STREET. Having purchased the bankrupt stock of the Victoria Marble Works, I am prepared to sell Monuments, Headstones, Tablets and all kinds of Cemetery Work cheaper than any dealer north of San Francisco. J. S. E. PHILLIPS, cc25-1m Granite and Marble Works.

MATERNITY (late Samaritan), Home, removed to larger premises at 10 Blanche, corner of Rae street. Applicants please apply at the Home or to Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay road, or to Mrs. Flumerfelt, Gorge road. 6417

VETERINARY :: SURGEON.

R. HAMILTON, M.R.C.V.S. Office, Bowman's Livery Stables 1. 87, Reel ju23 donee, 100 Cadboro Road, tel. 637

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FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK, Is now open to the public. The Swimming Bath is 52 feet long by 30 feet wide, fitted with the latest natatorial devices; also Shower and Electric Baths, fitted with hot and cold water. The building is well lighted and ventilated and heated with steam. The whole will be placed under the management of a competent swimming instructor. Open to ladies only on Mondays, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SPECIAL TERMS TO SCHOOLS, CLUBS, ETC. G. C. MESHER, Proprietor.

OSTERS in every style. Empire Restaurant. Open all night. cc22-1m

The Colonist
THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1894.
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.
BY
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W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.
TERMS:
THE DAILY COLONIST.
Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) \$10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week if delivered) 25
THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$ 3 00
Six Months 1 25
Three Months 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly ADVANCE.
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REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS—(as distinguished from everything of a transient character)—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land, &c., published at the following rates: Per line, Solid Nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:—
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All communications intended for publication or concerning matters of news or opinion should be addressed to THE EDITOR, accompanied invariably with the name of the writer. All other communications, in reference to subscriptions, advertisements, etc., matters of business, should be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER.
WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?
It is amusing to see how indignant Mr. Beaven's friends affect to be when we ask the electors to judge him by his works. One would think from the violence of their protests that they had never heard of such a test before. They declare that he is not responsible for the present condition of the city. They assert in tones which are not at all pleasant that he is not to blame for the neglect and mismanagement that are so easily seen and so disagreeably felt. Although the Mayor has been at the head of the corporation for two years with "unrestricted" powers in some directions, the aldermen who have not been invested with these powers must bear all the odium of civic waste and civic blundering. Is this reasonable?
But these same persons ask the electors to give Mr. Beaven credit for possessing business ability. They claim for him that he has put the finances of the city in good shape. These gentlemen do not give the aldermen the slightest share of the credit due for doing this work. "Alone he did it," is the sum and substance of their contention. Well, what amount of credit is due the Mayor for his financial management? As every taxpayer knows, he has increased the taxes, and what is there to show for the increased burdens which he has placed on the shoulders of the ratepayers? In 1892 he raised in taxes \$47,423 above the revenue of 1891, and in 1893 the revenue proper exceeded that of 1891 by the very considerable sum of \$74,331. Have the taxpayers received advantages proportional to this increase? Does the state of the city show that the increased taxation has been judiciously and intelligently expended? Has Mr. Beaven given the taxpayers the worth of their money? This is the true test of a financier's ability. It is a very easy thing to raise values and to clap on an increased rate, but it is not so easy to spend the money so raised for the good of those who are compelled to pay it. It is here where Mr. Beaven has failed and failed egregiously. Two years more of the kind of administration that Mr. Beaven favors will sink Victoria into a veritable Slough of Despond.
A FALSE POSITION.
The attitude assumed by Mr. Willis, the American Minister in Hawaii, is, we think, without a parallel. An ambassador informs the head of the State with which the Government he represents is at peace that he and his colleagues must step down from the position they occupy and give place to others. If a general at the head of a victorious army made such a demand it could be understood. He had gained the right to dictate terms by the ancient law of force, and the vanquished rulers would have no alternative but to submit. But in this case there has been no fighting. The demand is made in cold blood by a man occupying the position of a friend. There has not even been a display of force. The victorious general, if his demand were not complied with and his dictation not submitted to, could, and no doubt would, without a moment's hesitation, renew the war and hurl the men from the places which they refused to resign. But Mr. Willis is not in a position to enforce his demand. If President Dole, as he no doubt has done, refuses to comply with the demand of the American Minister; if he in respectful but decided terms denies the right of the American Government to make such a demand and declares that he will maintain the position he occupies by force, if he is driven to extremities, what will President Cleveland's position be then? He cannot declare

war against Hawaii without the consent of Congress, and it is by no means certain that Congress will want to use force to deprive the Hawaiian Government of its authority. He will find it very unpleasant indeed to be unable to enforce a demand which he has formally made. It will be seen that the President of the United States made a serious mistake when he placed himself in a position in which he would have to bear being flouted by the revolutionary president of an insignificant State. It is quite true that in the abstract Mr. Cleveland is right. The Queen of the Hawaiian Islands was dethroned by the improper action of the representative of the United States, and by the wrongful use of the troops of that nation, and it is only honorable and honest that the President of the United States should right the wrong which had been thus done. But before he set about the work of restitution he should have made sure that the Congress of the United States saw the matter in the same light as he did, and would give its sanction to his act.
When Queen Liliuokalani changed her mind and accepted restoration on the President's terms, she gave Mr. Cleveland a very unpleasant task to perform. He is bound in honor to carry out his part of the arrangement; but if Congress denies him the power to fulfill his obligation he will be in a most unenviable position.
POLITICS AT THE ANTIPODES.
The political situation in New South Wales is complicated, peculiar and most interesting. A private firm in the colony went to law with the Railway Commissioners. Singular to relate, the Crown Law Officers accepted briefs against the Commissioners, who are also servants of the Crown. Their conduct was criticised pretty freely in the press and in the country, and it came up for discussion and judgment before Parliament on a motion of adjournment. The action of the Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice was condemned by a large majority. The question then arose whether this vote should be regarded as a vote of censure on the Government as a whole, or as applying only to the two Ministers implicated. There were many who believed that every member of the Government was included in the censure pronounced by the House. But the Government thought differently. Its members chose to consider that the vote affected the Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice, and no one else, and, consequently, they as a body did not resign.
Of course, as soon as the result of the vote was known, Mr. Barton and Mr. O'Connor sent in their resignations to the leader of the Government. When the House met again, before anything could be done, the Premier, having made a few remarks, handed to the Speaker the Governor's Proclamation proroguing Parliament until the 16th of January. This was considered a clever move by some of the members, but it was emphatically denounced by others on both sides of the House.
The fact that the colony had not at the time an election law complicated matters and made it difficult for both the Government and the Governor to see what was the right and the constitutional course to pursue. There being no election law seems to have been the result of a blunder on the part of the Government. At the previous session of Parliament an election law had been enacted which did not wholly repeal the old law until after a certain proclamation had been issued. The proclamation was issued according to the construction put upon the new Act by the Government, and the result was that New South Wales was and will be until March next without an election law. The reader can see that under such circumstances, if the Government resigned, there could be no dissolution, for it would never do to leave the colony without a Parliament or the means to elect a Parliament.
And now we come to a phase of the difficulty which will appear very singular to Canadians. The situation, as can be easily imagined, caused a good deal of excitement, and the different points in it were warmly discussed. The newspapers were, of course, eager to get the opinions of every man of influence in the colony on the questions in dispute, and, among others, they interviewed the Governor, and that dignitary obligingly permitted himself to be interviewed. He did not consider it judicious to maintain a diplomatic reserve, but was communicative and frank. He had, it appears, been blamed for issuing the proclamation relative to the new election law prematurely. The act provided that the proclamation should be published "as soon as practicable after the first redistribution of electoral districts under this act shall have been completed." His Excellency told the interviewer that "in a self-governing colony the Governor is not the judge of when a thing is practicable. It is the Government."
The whole crisis, said the Governor, has arisen from there being no constituencies. I quite admit that, according to constitutional precedents at home, the Sovereign would not accept the prerogative as a means of evading a Ministerial defeat under ordinary circumstances. The Sovereign would require the Ministry either to dissolve Parliament or to resign. But, in consequence of the Opposition having allowed the Government to pass the Act of Parliament, I am entirely at the mercy of the Government. I cannot appoint their successors, for their successors cannot be re-elected. The effect of the Opposition allowing this Act to be passed through Parliament has been to make Sir George Dibbs dictator of the country. If I had refused to sign the prerogative, Sir George Dibbs would have tendered his resignation. I could not have any other Government, for no other Government is possible, and Sir George Dibbs would then have made the signing of the prerogative the condition of his return to office.
His Excellency said a good deal more, but what we have quoted is sufficient to show what were his reasons for proroguing the

House instead of insisting upon Parliament being allowed the opportunity of signifying its approval or disapproval of the Government's continuing in office after it had condemned the action taken by two of its leading members. There will be, of course, different opinions on what the Governor considered it constitutionally right to do under the circumstances, and also on the propriety and justice of throwing upon the Opposition the responsibility of faulty and defective legislation. But what seems singular to us is that in a perplexing and important crisis the Governor should take the public into his confidence and, through the medium of the journalistic interviewer, make them acquainted with his reasons for his acts and his views on the whole political situation. Governors in these latitudes are not in the habit of being so outspoken. We would not be surprised to learn that the Governor of New South Wales made these communications to the Press without consulting his Cabinet. We may add that the Government appointed an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice, and that the reconstructed Government went on with its work as if nothing unusual had happened.
How the people of the colony look upon the course which the Government has taken may be inferred from the following extract from the Sydney Morning Herald, a moderate and evidently a non-partisan journal. Commenting upon the action of the Government and how it is regarded by the people, it says:
"At the same time one of the most remarkable features of the situation is the volume and strength of the current of adverse opinion directed against the action of the Government. Not only was there the large majority ready to condemn the action of the two Ministers and the defence that supported it, but in the case of the subsequent action of the Ministry condemnation has been the rule and approval the exception. Men who would gladly have appeared as champions of the Government, had they been able to do so, have confessed their inability. Even Mr. Barton, whose position in the matter is delicate, has been compelled by his sense of what is right to explain that he does not agree with the decision of the Government, which, by the way, was arrived at after his resignation had been tendered, and he had so far deprived himself of the power to influence it.
But if this chorus of disapproval, which, begun among the members, will be echoed throughout the country, is remarkable in the light of the distracting influences of party politics, we cannot wonder at it after considering the cause. This colony is supposed to be under a form of government free to the last extreme. The action of the Government and the attitude of the Premier have been autocratic, not after the fashion that might be followed by the Kaiser, but rather in the manner of the Czar. For the time the colony is being Russified.
There will be wigs on the green at the next general election in New South Wales. The tactics of the Government have no doubt strengthened the Opposition, and if nothing unusual happens to divert public attention from Sir George Dibbs' coup d'etat he will have hard work to hold his own in the colony. We are in this Northern Hemisphere at a safe distance from the combatants and can watch the contest with philosophic calmness.
Cataract in the Head
Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. A catarrh sometimes leads to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.
Hood's Pills do not pain, purge or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently.
Cheap dinner sets at Cheapside.

1894

Weiler Bros.

WISH THEIR MANY
FRIENDS AND PATRONS
A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

NOTE—The new goods will soon be at hand, and our stock this Spring will be the very best we have ever shown. WATCH THE ADVERTISEMENTS DURING THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

WHERE CAN YOU GET MOST FOR YOUR MONEY?
—WHY, AT—
CHEAPSIDE
—THEY HAVE—
Dolls for the Girls,
Children's China Tea Sets
Tools for the Boys,
Fancy Cups and Saucers,
China Tea and Dinner Sets,
Hanging Lamps,
Hall Lamps,
Cutlery, Etc., Etc.
HAVE YOU SEEN THEIR DISPLAY?
GEO. POWELL & CO., CHEAPSIDE,
127 GOVERNMENT STREET.
RATES PER \$1000. WITH PROFITS
AGE. ANNUALLY
25 \$13 75
26 14 00
27 14 25
28 14 50
29 15 00
30 15 25
31 15 50
32 16 00
33 16 25
34 16 50
35 17 00
36 17 25
37 17 50
38 18 00
39 18 25
40 18 50
41 19 00
42 19 25
PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, - - - PRESIDENT.
ESTABLISHED 1875.
New Business written first eight months of 1893, \$16,500,000, or an increase of 20 PER CENT. on business for same period in 1892.
APPLY TO **HENRY CROFT,**
del-6w 72 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.
RATES PER \$1000. WITH PROFITS
AGE. ANNUALLY
43 \$18 16
44 18 60
45 19 01
46 19 60
47 20 20
48 20 88
49 21 72
50 22 61
51 23 63
52 24 81
53 26 12
54 27 69
55 29 24
56 31 00
57 33 25
58 35 76
59 38 50
60 41 50
WHY GO TO MORRIS?
BECAUSE HE IS
THE LEADING TOBACCONIST.
de-21 COLONIST BLOCK
THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.
20 CASES NEW GOODS NOW BEING OPENED 20
Also from PARIS, FRANCE,
A choice assorted case of [DOLLS
FANS] Fashionable Feather and other FANS.
The Finest quality [KID GLOVES
only or
CORSETS from the world renowned firm of H. Leprince, Paris
Sainsbury's Lavender Water.
The sweetest and most lasting of handkerchiefs perfumes, to be had ONLY of
T. S. FUTCHER
Importer and Retailer, 41 Fort St., Victoria.
SNOWFLAKE FLOUR
FOR FAMILY USE,
IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have No Other.
MANUFACTURED BY
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HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
REAL ESTATE, FURNITURE, FARM STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
The Leading Auctioneers in the Province
EVERY SALE, LARGE OR SMALL, RECEIVES CAREFUL PERSONAL ATTENTION.
Furnished Houses bought out for cash or sold on commission. Farm sales conducted on a special system. Stocks in Trade of every description, sold out to the best advantage. Bankrupt Stocks purchased. Cash advanced.
FIRE ASSESSING AND VALUING
At a moment's notice. All our values are strictly reliable and will bear testing.
We have conducted in the last two years more auctions than any firm west of Winnipeg. Our auctions are always well attended. Our settlements are prompt. Our charges are reasonable and the same as those made by any firm of any standing
AUCTIONEERS
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English and Canadian Experience.

THEATRE ROYAL
(PHILHARMONIC HALL)
AS FAMILY THEATRE.
SCOTT McALLISTER.....Business Manager.
WILL CHAPMAN.....Stage Manager.
NOW OPEN.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Wednesday, Jan. 10,
The Great Comedy Drama,
"JACK O' DIAMONDS"
By a company of competent professional artists.
Prices 25c, 35c, and 50c. Matinee 10c., 20c. and 30c. Reserved seats at Jamieson's bookstore. de21-1m
VICTORIA THEATRE.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The great Comedy Drama, in four acts, entitled
"STRIFE"
—BY—
Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society.
Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dowdney and His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Beaven, for the benefit of the B. C. Benevolent Society, whose object is solely for the benefit of the poor, without regard to creed, color or nationality. SPECIAL FEATURE—GREAT FIRE SCENE. Admission 25c., 35c., 50c. Reserved seats at Jamieson's bookstore. Jy 10
A. O. F. DANCE
will be held on
Tuesday, January 16th,
IN ASSEMBLY HALL.
Tickets may be obtained from the following: H. Waller, Speed Bros., Watson & Hall, A. B. Erskine and members of the committee. Music by Richardson's Orchestra. Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, \$1.50. Jy6-1d
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: BUSINESS MEN. :
SECURE
Yourselves against fire by purchasing
SAFE
to protect your
BUSINESS
During 1894.
We are Agents for J. & J. Taylor's Fire-proof Safes and Vault Doors. Stock always on hand.
M. W. WAITT & CO.
64 Government Street. no5
SALE. SALE.
SPECIAL SALE OF
JACKETS AND MANTLES
During this month we will sell all our Stock Jackets, Mantles, Fur-lined Circulars, Children's Reefers, BELOW COST to clear, as it is our usual time for stock taking, and we do not want to carry any of this stock over till another season.
Ladies' Fur-lined Circulars, full lengths . . . \$ 9 00
Ladies' Jackets, latest styles 5 00
Ladies' Jackets, latest styles 8 00
Ladies' Jackets, latest styles 10 00
Ladies' Melissa Ulsters, from 10 50
Special lot Ladies' Jackets, your choice . . 2 50
REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, BRAIDS, SILKS, ETC., VERY CHEAP.
MANCHESTER HOUSE
88 YATES STREET. del1
WEATHER STRIPS
FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS
They Prevent Drafts, They Save Fuel, They Protect Your Health.
Order early. Sold and fitted by
J. P. BURGESS,
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TONY ELLIOTT
(Formerly employed by Weiler Bros.)
Paperhanger, Tinter and Kalsominer,
Is now prepared to do work at cheap rates. Contracts given in papering and tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Orders to be left at Erskine, Wall & Co's, cor. Fort and Government streets. 0010-ft

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CITY.

The Premier brought no Eastern mail last evening, the train being even hours late.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade will be held this morning at 11 o'clock. As there are several very important questions to be discussed a full attendance is desirable.

In consequence of Quarter Master Sergeant Williams having resigned that position in the B.C.G.A., after several years' service, Gunner D. D. Muir, of No. 1 company, has been promoted to fill the vacancy.

As a result of the medical examinations recently held in this city Dr. Taylor, of Donald; Dr. Boyce, of Fairview, and Dr. Millard, of Vancouver, have passed the board, and are now entitled to register as practitioners in this province.

The funeral of the late George H. Booth, a Crimean veteran, took place yesterday afternoon, Rev. Percival Jennis officiating at St. John's church and at Ross Bay. The pall-bearers were: H. L. Salmon, H. Flet, H. C. Walker, D. Cartmel, W. Haynes and T. J. Burns.

The annual New Year's entertainment, dance and distribution of presents to the children of members of Fernwood lodge, C.O.F., will be held this evening in the Oddfellows hall, Spring Ridge. A good magic lantern exhibition will form part of the programme.

In addition to the valuable Christmas contributions from the public school scholars (which must have amounted to nearly \$300 in value) the B. C. Benevolent Society have given relief to the amount of \$189.85 during the month of December, 1893, thus making an aggregate of nearly \$500 for that month.

A COMMITTEE meeting of the Victoria Canoe Club was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided to call a more representative meeting for the purpose of forming an energetic working committee to arrange for a grand ball. This event will probably be held during the last week of this month or early in February, at the Oak Bay hotel.

AT THE opening of the new drill hall this evening the splendid band in process of organization in connection with the B.C.G.A. will make its first appearance, and this fine music will add not a little to the attractions of the occasion. The members of the battalion will assemble at the new hall, whither the arms and equipment have already been moved. They will parade in field day order, with helmets and leggings.

THERE was a large attendance at the Theatre Royal last night to witness the first performance of "Jack o' Diamonds." The play was rendered in a first-class manner; the audience showed their appreciation by loud and frequent applause, and the scenery was new and deserving of special mention. "Jack o' Diamonds" will be repeated each night this week, including a ladies and children's matinee, Saturday.

THE remains of the late Mrs. Mary Topley, whose death occurred on Tuesday afternoon, were interred in Ross Bay cemetery, yesterday afternoon. The deceased lady, who was 84 years of age, was a native of Dumblane, Scotland, and has for many years resided with her son-in-law, Mr. A. J. Wackinson, Fourth street, from whose place the funeral took place. Rev. P. McF. Macleod officiated at the obsequies, which were well attended.

THE case of Dalby v. the City of Victoria was heard in Chambers yesterday before Mr. Justice Crease, Mr. A. L. Belyea appearing for the plaintiff, Mr. Eberts for the defendant. The writ was issued on the 9th, and asked for a mandamus to compel the city to place Mr. Dalby's name upon the voters' list. After argument by counsel, an order to this effect was made, and Mr. Dalby will accordingly have a vote to-day both for aldermen and for mayor.

THE contractors for the masonry and carpentering work in connection with the new Government buildings are making good progress with their preparations in the way of sheds and other accommodation for the workmen. The main floor joists are now being put down on the foundations of the principal building. The plasterer is employed in burning clay nodules for the concrete flooring. As soon as the weather becomes satisfactory work will be commenced on the foundations of the other buildings.

FREITZ and Murray, two young men arrested by Constables Palmer and Smith, were yesterday committed for trial on the charge of housebreaking, the scene of their exploit being a residence on Cook street. The police are anxious to restore to their owners a number of tools found in Fritz's possession, and which may be seen at police headquarters. These include one screw-driver, about seventeen inches long; and one hand-saw, twenty-four inches in length, Osborn & Alexander, San Francisco, makers; mark "Desideratum."

THE young men's committee that are at work on the re-opening of the Y.M.C.A., held a meeting at W. W. Carmichael & Co's last evening. Reports were received from the members that have been canvassing and showed that the response has been most generous, one-half the entire amount having been secured. The work will be actively pushed for ten days, at the end of which time it is confidently expected the whole amount will have been pledged. If anyone has been overlooked in the canvass he can leave the amount he wishes to give with the treasurer, Mr. G. A. Pidduck, 79 Government street.

THAT a continuous supply of frozen mutton can be obtained here through the use of the monthly steamers from Australia, is shown by the fact that meat which arrived by the Arawa, early in December, is still on hand in perfect condition, after the arrival of the next boat. A customer who casually inquired yesterday of the proprietor of a leading restaurant whether he had made a trial of the Arawa mutton, was surprised when the restaurateur pointed to some choice chops just served and stated that they were part of the consignment in question. Several carcasses had been bought after they had been on hand for several days in a storage place not the best

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

Where the Ballots Will Be Cast To-day—Closing Addresses of the Candidates.

Best Meeting of the Series—The Mayor's Review of Civic Affairs.

The municipal campaign closed last evening with the greatest meeting of the whole series, even standing room being hard to obtain in the large chamber of the City hall. To-day the electors make their choice by means of the ballot. For the mayoralty there will be but one polling place for the whole city, at the Police court room in the City Hall. The candidates are Robert Beaven, M. P. P., and John Teague.

There are aldermanic contests in two wards, the North and the Central. In the North ward the polling place will be in rooms Nos. 5 and 6 in the public market building, Cormorant street. The candidates are James Baker, Ed. Bragg, J. C. Blackett, W. J. Dwyer and W. J. Ledingham.

For Central Ward the polling place will be at Burnes' block, Bastion square. The candidates are Wm. Humphrey, Hugh H. Macdonald, W. D. McKillican, S. T. Styles and Louis Vigelius.

The polls will be opened at 8 a.m. and close at 4 p.m.

At the meeting last night the proceedings opened at 8 o'clock with the suggestion from Mayor Beaven that ex-Mayor Carey should take the chair. This was unanimously agreed to.

Ex-Mayor Carey said this was an unexpected honor, as he had come in from his farm only to be on hand to cast his vote at the polls. He announced, after suggestions had been offered from the audience, that the mayoralty candidates would be limited to half an hour, and others to fifteen minutes.

The Mayor suggested that the aldermanic candidates should speak first and that Mr. Teague, who had always been heard last on all other occasions, should speak before His Worship. The chairman tried to obtain a decision, but the meeting being about evenly divided and calling loudly for the Mayor, he came forward.

Mayor Beaven, in opening, remarked that the very large turnout on this occasion indicated a healthy state of public opinion. He took up the subject of taxation, and referred to the comparison made the other night, in which he showed the rate here to be the lowest in the Province; and said that the public accounts, since published, showed a state of affairs which is most satisfactory. The city is in the proud position of not owing a cent outside the debenture debt, a condition unparalleled in this Province. (Applause.) The balance sheet showed a large sum outstanding for uncollected taxes and a substantial board of health fund, with money still in the educational loan and the surface drain fund. The new Council would take over the finances in a truly healthy and satisfactory condition. (Applause.) The large revenue of this city required careful handling, the amount of the general fund of the year being \$339,000, while the expenditure was about \$336,500, leaving the small balance of about \$2,500. From the time up to which the accounts were made out to the assumption of the new Council was a period of about two weeks, but money was left to carry out the obligations to be incurred in this period. He felt it advisable to make some explanation as to why he came forward for a third term. He had first sought election as Mayor because it was found that some one must come forward to extricate the finances of the city from the unsatisfactory state into which they had got. Previous to that time his interest in municipal affairs had been only theoretical, but the practical experience which he had obtained during the past two years had given him an insight such as could not otherwise be obtained, and it was only because he felt that he could turn this experience to the advantage of the people of Victoria that he was again before them as a candidate. If he were the choice of the people for the next year he hoped and believed that his services would be of benefit to this city, which had been his home since he was a young man, and which he hoped to see kept to the front rank in this Province. He thought the council board should approach their duties as business men, and plan only that which would be of interest to the city. The council, coming as it did in direct contact with every individual in the city, had a great deal of responsibility. It had been his endeavor to strictly enforce the municipal law, for he had taken an oath to do so and could not have done otherwise without violating his oath of office. He thought that anyone bearing a law one of the first things that anyone should study. He noticed that writers in the press often spoke very disparagingly of the Municipal Act, and even of the city itself, it being stated—he believed only with a view to making a point against himself—that the city is a most deplorable condition, but he thought the facts, many of which he could not set out owing to the time limit, showed the opposite. As to the work of the Incoming Council, one of the most important matters they would have to deal with was the sewerage. He would not discuss the relative merits of the two systems, but would say that one of them having been adopted it should be loyally carried out to the best advantage. It was an enigma to him why the main part of the money expended for that system had been spent in sewerage residences and no business houses. If it had been spent in the business center, then the Council could by this time discuss the paving of the principal streets. There was no doubt that the streets are not in the position that they should be, for it must be remembered that there are very few properly made and graded streets yet in the city. To return, however, to the sewerage, it would be his endeavor, if elected, to have the separate system continued. Some people would say that this should be done on the local improvement system, but it was found that the money could not be so advantageously borrowed on the security only of the property benefited, the bonds of the city being saleable on much better terms. He thought it could be done in either of two ways. The city might borrow \$150,000 or \$200,000 and complete the portion which had been begun, the lateral drains as well being put in so that the work might be thoroughly done at the one operation. (Applause.) It was an enigma to him why the lateral drains had not been put in; it was said that it was on account of an opinion given by the City barristers that the money borrowed could not be used for this purpose, but this opinion he could not find on record anywhere. He had been told that the contractor, Mr. McBean, had commenced to put in the lateral drains but had found them a losing part of the contract; whether

Thousands of Dollars

I spent trying to find a cure for Sarsaparilla, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to lie down in bed, could not walk without crutches, and had to Mr. S. G. Derry, have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the sores soon healed, the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well. S. G. Derry, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

or not this had anything to do with stopping that part of the work he could not say. He did not wish to blame the sewerage commissioners or anyone else, because it might be as stated, that the opinion of the city barristers was the obstacle. If the city preferred, on the other hand, to finish the work on the local improvement plan, a frontage tax could be imposed on the property already sewered, and the proceeds applied to sewerage another portion. Another way was to obtain authority from the legislature for the whole city to guarantee the local improvement bonds. There was no question, he thought, that the finances could be best arranged if the plan he recommended was adopted. With reference to the vote to be taken, he trusted that every man and woman who had the right to do so would cast their ballots; it was his desire that the will of the majority should prevail. The public knew the issues to be decided. He did not wish to refer to any personal matters, but if there were any personal allusions to him during the evening he asked the right of explanation. (Applause.)

John Teague, being called by the chairman, came forward amidst applause. He found it difficult, he said, to take up any subject which had not already been alluded to, but he wished to say at the outset that nothing in his remarks should be taken as a disparagement of either the council of 1893 or any former council. Against the Mayor he had not one word to say; he had long been his supporter in matters political, and would perhaps be so again. Taking up the subject of sewerage, he said the commissioners must not be blamed for the present system as this had been decided upon by the City Council upon the advice of an eminent engineer. The connections had not been put in because they could not be made until the work was taken out of the hands of the contractor, but it was not true that no provision had been made for connections, as a pipe had been put in for this purpose every thirty feet. He remembered the opinion given by the city barristers that the money raised by the by-law was for putting down sewers proper and not for making private connections, and if this was not on record it should be, in the commissioners' books. The streets would have to be again cut up for this purpose, and until this was done of course no paving could be done. In carrying on the work the contractor would frequently come across a lot of rock, and he had to have some men adapted to rock work, and to keep his men continuously employed the contractor was compelled to have his operations a little scattered. He thought the work was satisfactory except to those who were always growing no matter what was done. It was not so that he intended to try to have the sewerage charged to the combined system, but if elected, as he expected to be (applause), he would advise going right on with the plan now adopted. He could not see where the \$40,000 put upon the streets in 1893 had gone to. He thought a great deal had been thrown away by being ignorantly applied. Opposite his office on Broad street, for instance, there used to be a gutter to permit the water to run away, until at last some men came along with a cart and filled the gutter up with stones, but not long afterwards some other, or perhaps the same men, came and scraped up the stones. It was no wonder that there should be a surplus at the end of the year when the public property was neglected as the waterworks had been at Elk lake, where the condition of affairs was simply a disgrace. There were hog pens within a few feet of the water, with the drainage running right into it (hear, hear), and while a small expenditure would prevent this, the money was hoarded up to make a surplus. (Applause.) There was a great waste of water going on all over town, which the police and sanitary inspector, and other officials who had not too much to do, might report to the water commissioner, so that it might be stopped. The taxes, of course, were unavoidable, but when they were collected the best use ought to be made of them. (Applause.) He thought there was a wilful waste going on in the City Hall; he did not say now that there were too many officials, but if he got elected he would look into the matter. He did not believe altogether in cutting down salaries; he believed rather in paying the men well and making them work, and he would see if he could not combine some of the offices. He knew, however, that some of those who were spoken about on the street as having little to do were really very hard worked, and, on the whole, he thought the official staff was a very good one. He favored building a permanent roadway over James Bay the full width of Government street, and the filling in of the mud flats. He was of course in favor of getting the Indian reserve if possible, and the citizens must impress upon their representatives at Ottawa the necessity of keeping up their exertions in this behalf. He found on examination of the voters' list that a great many good citizens were disfranchised on some petty account, a system of which he did not at all approve. If a man did not pay his taxes promptly he was punished by losing the rebate, and as the tax was sure to be paid eventually, he should not be further punished by losing his vote. One subject of very great importance to Victoria was that of having a transcontinental railway make its terminus here. (Applause.) He would not advocate anything extravagant, but would give every reasonable encouragement to any scheme which would make this in the lifetime of the present generation the great city it was destined to become. (Applause.) He hoped all present would the next day come like men and elect the best man as Mayor of Victoria. If elected, as he hoped to be, he promised to show them at the end of the year that the finances were in the very best state. (Great applause.)

Ald. McKillican, a candidate for Central ward, promised if elected to continue to give attention to the important matter of sewerage; and also the extension of the waterworks, so that when the pipes are all laid down permanent paving can be pro-

Continued on Page Eight.

SNOW

CASH THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

SNOW

COVER YOUR FEET WITH ENGLISH K WATERPROOF BOOTS

OR GUMWARE, AT

MANSSELL'S

95 GOVERNMENT STREET. del2

JOSEPH TETLEY & CO'S

TEAS

IN LEAD PACKETS

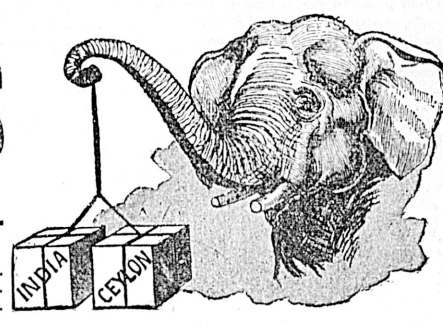
FRAGRANT. DELICIOUS.

THREE QUALITIES:

Gold Label.....\$1.00 per lb.

Yellow Label..... 70 per lb.

Green Label..... 50 per lb.



RETAILED BY ALL GROCERS.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

ja5

Gilmore & McCandless

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

1894.

Now that the rush is over after the Holidays we have time to sort out certain lines which we are prepared to clear out reasonably; never mind about cost.

BRACES Do you want the best Brace ever sold for 25c. We have it, 25c.

HANDKERCHIEFS A good article, fair size, White Lawn, 5c. each, or 50c. a dozen. We have them in colors, larger, at 10c., 3 for 25c.

GUM COATS are still selling at \$1.75 each.

CLOTHING Two more cases last week; some single breasted, but mostly double, in Tweeds and Worsteds.

VALISES If you are going to the Fair you want a Trunk or Valise. We have a good assortment.

BOOTS AND SHOES You will want a pair of Rubbers, or perhaps Gum Boots. See Shoe Store next door below.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS, 35 AND 37 JOHNSON STREET.

SPENCER'S ARCADE

The only Canadian Piano that was awarded a Diploma at the World's Fair was the

NEWCOMBE

D. SPENCER has been appointed Agent for Vancouver Island, and will carry a full stock at Victoria and Nanaimo.

CHURCH ORGANS.

The list of Churches using our Organs will prove to your satisfaction that we furnish the BEST for the least money. Prices from \$300 to \$2,000. If you will state the seating capacity of your church or hall, we will send (free)—complete specifications of an exactly suited to your needs. We are also prepared to build Church Organs for residences. These instruments are the crowning feature of a modern home. We build in style to match the woodwork. Write for designs and prices.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe Sts. CHICAGO. NOTE.—Our factories produce upward of 100,000 musical instruments annually.

MISS GALLEY AND MISS POWELL will re-open their

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

AND KINDERGARTEN FOR BOYS AND GIRLS 31 Meares street, on Thursday, January 11, Address P.O. Drawer 36, ja6-1m

To the Electors and Delegates who asked me to become a Candidate for Mayor of the City of Victoria for the Year 1894.

GENTLEMEN,—Believing that but a certain few attend public meetings and that certain others almost religiously stay away from public meetings, it has occurred to me that it will be impossible for any candidate in the short time before election to personally talk to the majority of the voters; therefore I have resorted to—through the medium of the press—put forward my views on a few subjects which may be considered important, in order that all may be made fully aware of my sentiments.

SEWERAGE—With reference to sewerage, I believe that the true interests of the city imperatively demand a complete system of sewerage. I should therefore use every effort to carry out to completion the present separate system.

TAXATION—With regard to the difficult problem of taxation, my best efforts will be to secure the lowest rate compatible with the true interests of the city. Why a fine should be imposed on any person making improvements I cannot see.

I would also aim at economical and efficient expenditure of city funds, which I am quite sure is not done at present, money continuously being wasted through various causes.

I take the positive stand that the conduct of municipal affairs coming before the mayor and aldermen must be kept entirely distinct from politics.

WATER SUPPLY—This important and long neglected matter should receive attention. Portions of the water shed, now a source of danger, should be acquired by the city, the whole lake fenced in, vegetable matter removed from Beaver lake, the dam improved so that the water now running to waste should be stored, filters constructed, etc. The reckless waste of water by consumers should be stopped. If these matters are attended to, the ratepayers will get all the water wanted, as well as pressure for all purposes.

JAMES BAY—I am in favor of building a permanent roadway full width of Government street and securing from parties who have the necessary earth etc., and undertaking to deposit the same therein until the whole bed is filled at as little cost as possible to the city. This would make a grand improvement, form a large amount of property, which could be leased out and soon made to return a magnificent income to the corporation, furnish employment for a large number of men and cost the taxpayers but a comparatively trifling sum.

Another thing to which I wish to call your attention is the matter in which a large number of voters are annually disfranchised. I contend that every voter should, on demand, be presented by the proper officer with a detailed statement of his indebtedness, and upon payment of the same receive a receipt in full of all demands, and not, in the end, after paying possibly hundreds of dollars, find that the omission of some minor thing has robbed him of all voice in the affairs of the city.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

ja5 JOHN TEAGUE.

To the Electors of the North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—At representative meetings in different sections of the Ward the following names have been selected as candidates for Aldermen at the coming election. We respectfully solicit your support:

JAMES BAKER, Centre, Spring Ridge, W. J. LEDINGHAM, Victoria West.

ja10

To the Electors of the Central Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—At the request of a number of ratepayers, I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman in the above Ward, and respectfully solicit your support and influence.

Yours respectfully, LOUIS VIGELIUS, ja10-2c

adapted for the purpose, and the mutton was found to be of very superior quality, and has been praised by all who have tasted it.

THE telegraph wires between Nanaimo and the Mainland were again disturbed last night, in consequence of which the COLONIST is without its usual dispatches.

THE Northwest Commercial Traveller's Association of Canada has appointed Mr. A. R. Tufts, of Van. Tufts & Son, to be its secretary for British Columbia. Mr. Tufts will be pleased to issue the necessary certificates for his fellow British Columbia travellers, thereby securing for them the combined benefits of accident insurance and low rates of transportation.

THE ladies' committee of the P. O. Home acknowledge the following donations in December: Apples and pears, Mr. G. Byrnes; four comforters, Mrs. Kent; seven pairs knitted stockings and four undervests, Mrs. Brocklehurst; two boxes rubbers, Mr. Finnerfelt; clothing, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Christie; ten loaves bread, Mrs. Anderson; box with clothes, dishes, table and small forks, cruetstand, tea and dessert spoons, Mrs. F. W. Vincent; curled hair, Mrs. McCulloch; toys and candies, Mrs. Snowden; roast of beef and goose, Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dawdney; box oranges and figs, Mrs. H. Dumbleton; box oranges, two pots honey and three boxes Xmas crackers, Mrs. U. Croft; box fancy biscuits, Dr. Milne; side sheep, Mr. Parker; Xmas cards, Mrs. Scowcroft; St. Mr. Kent; toys, M. & H. A. Fox; toys and dolls, Mrs. W. Williams; four boxes oranges, J. & A. Clearihue; vegetables, jam, books and toys, Mrs. McCulloch; toys, Mr. and Mrs. Shakespear; and toys and seven dressed dolls, the Misses Earle and Askew; large box figs, seed cake, sultana cake, two dozen bags candies, three books and mince pies, Mrs. Thos. Earle; roast of pork and salt onions, A. Friend; nuts and crackers, F. & Co.; two boxes oranges and candies, Mrs. Mundorf; 33 white muslin pinafores, 3 corset waists and 12 woollen ties, Mrs. Bickford; 24 pairs woollen gloves, Dr. J. S. Helmecken; vegetables and milk, Mr. Knowles.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

The Burns' Concert—An Excellent Programme—Victoria West's Entertainment of Last Evening.

The programme for the Burns anniversary concert, under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, has not yet been completed, but the following have already been consented to take part: Mrs. McCandless, the leading soprano from St. Andrew's Presbyterian choir; Miss Jamieson, the well-known Scottish soprano; Miss A. Russell, who has been undergoing a course of training for the last two years and will make her re-appearance; Mrs. J. Duff Stuart, of Vancouver, the lady who, two years ago, as Miss Cannon, took the Scotch people of Victoria by storm with her splendid violin solos, Scotch reels and Strathspeys; Mr. Chisholm, who has already made himself famous here by his Scotch readings in the purest of Scotch; Mr. Kinnaird, the sweet tenor who has so often charmed his audiences; Mr. G. F. Watson, the leader of Calvary Baptist choir, formerly a member of the First Presbyterian choir, and whose name is a guarantee that his effort will be worth hearing; and last, but not least, Mr. J. G. Brown, characterized by a leading newspaper of Canada as second to none but the great Kennedy in his rendering of humorous Scotch songs. The choir will also give some of their famous part songs.

Appended is the complete programme for the grand subscription concert at the Foresters' hall next Tuesday evening, when Mr. O. G. Evan-Thomas, the celebrated basso, will make his first appearance in Victoria, assisted in the programme with Mr. F. Victor Austin (violinist) and Miss Agnes Dawson, R.A.M. (pianist):

Sonata in G.....Haydn
Andante.....M. White
Adagio.....Miss Dawson
Presto V. G. Evan-Thomas.
Violin, F. Victor Austin; piano, Miss Agnes Dawson, R.A.M.
Solo—Devout Lover.....M. White
Piano solo—Qui sergno (from Die Zauberflote).....Miss Dawson
Solo—Qui sergno (from Die Zauberflote).....Mozart
Piano solo—O. G. Evan-Thomas.
Violin solo—Concert Polonaise in A.....Wieniawski
F. Victor Austin.
(a) To Anthea.....Haddon
(b) My Love's Come.....Marziels
G. G. Evan-Thomas.
Piano solo.....Miss Agnes Dawson
Violin solo.....Schumann
(a) Op. 12, No. 3.....Schumann
(b) Concert Mazurka.....Musin
F. Victor Austin.

At Fairall's hall, Victoria West, last evening, a pleasing concert was given in aid of the funds of St. Saviour's Sunday school, the entertainment being under the auspices of the Guild, and the programme almost entirely by local talent. The various numbers, all of which were deserving of approbation, were as follows: Piano duet, Mrs. Cave and Miss Harris; comic song (in character) Mr. Skene; violin solo, Mr. R. Chambers; song, Miss Roberts; reading, Miss Crook; song, Mr. A. E. Cave; vocal duet, Messrs. H. J. and A. E. Cave; comic song (in character) Mr. Skene; song, Mr. W. Cave; recitation, Miss Harpur, and song, Mr. H. J. Cave.

The ladies and gentlemen who are to present Gilbert and Sullivan's Mikado in the near future, held a good rehearsal last evening at Lombard's music store.

Attractive Windows.

The very attractive display of beautiful goods in the window of Lang & Co's jewelry store, on Douglas street, combined with the extremely low prices, is drawing crowds of purchasers. This is the best place to secure Christmas presents, as everything is being sold at great reduction.

SPECIAL facilities for making blank books. R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

Mortgage Sale.

Blank books and office supplies at prices to suit. Formerly J. R. Kerr's, 45 Government street.

Talk about the World's Fair; the scene is far "fairer" at Weller Bros., and you can get there by the street car.

AUSTRALASIAN ADVICES.

Scenes and Incidents of the Recent Elections in New Zealand.

Women Voters and Their Policy—Trade and Commerce—Emigration.

Women's suffrage, exercised for the first time at the recent elections in New Zealand, made these the most notable that have ever taken place in the colony. The women registered in large numbers, in the towns the registration being practically full, and once on the rolls they launched into the contest with characteristic enthusiasm. Women's leagues and women's committees were formed, and in solemn convocations discussed the merits of the candidates or requisitioned others to stand. They attended every political meeting and launched written questions at the candidates, covering a wide field, but mainly concerned with temperance and education. Every candidate took up the task of instructing the new electors, and the practice of afternoon meetings was widely adopted. One or two candidates provided afternoon tea, music, readings, or recitations. Committee meetings and addresses took the place of ordinary social functions, duty calls being turned into house to house canvassing. Wherever the women appeared, they were treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration. As the day of the election approached, the excitement became intense. The women began to group themselves round various candidates. Flowers were freely presented to their favorites, and bouquets thrown to them while they spoke, the ugliest men, strange to say, coming in for the most bouquets—whether purchased by themselves or not it is impossible to say. On the day of the election business was practically suspended throughout the colony. At every polling booth there were as many women advocates of rival candidates' claims as men, and the streets were crowded with well-dressed women, nearly all wearing badges or small lithographed portraits of their favorite candidates. Girls dashed here and there in their giggles and giggles bringing voters to the poll. The women considered personal character above party, and voted in the majority of instances for men of good character and repute. The result is that the new Parliament is undoubtedly ahead of the last in character. There are so many new men among the members that it will be impossible for a time to correctly estimate the state of parties; but old party lines have been obliterated, and an entirely new order of things will be inaugurated. Roughly speaking, there are some fifty supporters of the present Government party, about twelve who owe allegiance to the old Opposition, and about eight Independents returned. The polling throughout was very heavy. In Wellington city, for instance, with a population of about 30,000, and 16,497 electors on the roll, 13,306 voted. Under the new Act the registrars of elections everywhere are now proceeding to strike from the rolls all electors who did not vote, so that a thorough and practical purging is going on of the rolls of the colony. All the Ministers were returned, two of them unopposed, and Sir George Grey was placed at the head of the poll for Auckland city, Sir Robert Stout having a similar honor in Wellington. When Sir George appeared on the platform to address the electors of Auckland, the chairwoman, Mrs. Dady, b'd the audience sing the hymn "Forward, Zealandia." This was done, and followed by the immense meeting singing another hymn specially composed for the occasion in honor of Sir George, who is New Zealand's "Grand Old Man."

The second party from Australia for the co-operative settlement in Paraguay, to be known as "New Australia," have sailed on their frail old craft, the Royal Tar, which, despite the gloomy predictions made the first journey to and from the South American coast. For some time past this co-operative scheme has been receiving attention of an association in South Australia, who, while believing in the principle, did not care to go to Paraguay to put the idea into practice, and who therefore propose to apply to the government for about a million acres of land on Kangaroo Island, where they might make the attempt nearer home. They have recently sent a surveyor to ascertain whether the land is suitable for their purpose.

New Zealand has decided to create a portfolio of Trade and Commerce, of which Mr. Ward, the present Colonial treasurer, will have charge. One interesting scheme now engaging the attention of this Government is the obtaining of cheap money for the farmers, and an endeavor is to be made to secure aid from English capitalists, to be loaned through the Colonial Public Trust office and the Post Office.

JUSTICE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Ottawa Free Press, January 3.)

Although the Provincial authorities of British Columbia have a very difficult task to perform in administering justice throughout an immense area of territory, peopled by white miners and ranchers, Chinese (including Highlanders) Indians engaged in fishing, mining and lumbering, and other classes of persons not easily controlled, the security for life and property in that province seems to be even greater than in older and more thickly settled portions of the Dominion. It is seldom that a murder goes unavenged in the country which Rev. Principal Grant has described as "a Sea of Mountains," and British Columbia is not only a good province for honest, industrious and law-abiding people to settle in, but has been made a good country for rascals to emigrate from. Crimes committed among the Chinese, which are said to be so difficult of detection in San Francisco, have been brought home to the guilty parties by Attorney-General Davis and his assistants in Victoria, though at times such tasks require great skill, labor and courage. Some of the most intricate and sensational of Canadian criminal trials have been held in British Columbia. Last week Albert Stroebel was convicted at Victoria of murdering John Marshall. The trial lasted twelve days, and the crown adopted the unusual course of paying witnesses called for the defence. The case had to be tried twice. On the first occasion, in November, the trial took place at New Westminster, the chief lieu of the district in which the crime was committed, but the jury failed to agree. Then the Attorney-General applied for and obtained a change of venue, and had the prisoner tried at Victoria with the result before stated. The murder took place at Huntingdon, within a mile of the international boundary line at Sumner. Marshall was a farmer, who lived alone and was known to have some money in his house. Stroebel boarded at Sumner, on the American side of the line, and

seems to have had no particular occupation. Marshall was found lying in his own doorway murdered, his death being caused by revolver shots, the bullets having penetrated his head and neck. Marshall was an industrious, cheerful and hospitable man. To some boys who had visited his house shortly before the murder he had shown a lot of twenty dollar gold pieces. The boys repeated the story to Stroebel, who was inquisitive. Stroebel was in the vicinity of Marshall's place the evening of the murder, and the bullets found in the dead man's head fitted the revolver found on Stroebel when he was arrested. The evidence was purely circumstantial, and the prisoner went into the box to testify in his own defence. But, as was the case with Luckey, he gave such an improbable and contradictory account of his movements on the night when the murder was committed that he proved a valuable witness for the Crown, and was convicted. He has since confessed that he killed Marshall, but pleads that he did so in self-defence—an entirely absurd pretence—and one that brands the statements made by Stroebel in the witness box as a string of perjuries. At the conclusion of the twelve days' trial, Judge Walkem sentenced Stroebel to death, stating, however, that he would give ample time for a review of the case by the Dominion executive. The trial of Stroebel was watched with interest in British Columbia and the neighboring States of the American union, and Attorney-General Davis is being warmly praised for the success which has attended his methods of enforcing law and order under what are regarded in other provinces as difficult conditions.

FRISCO'S FAIR.

The Delay Has Enabled Many Most Desirable Improvements to be Introduced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The last 60 hours have made great changes in the appearance of the interior of the manufacturers' and liberal arts building, where on Saturday last there was scarcely an exhibit in place. There are now at least a score of platforms, pavilions and other structures in which exhibits are being rapidly arranged, and by the end of the present week the empty appearance of this great exposition building will be entirely lost sight of. The exhibit which has made the greatest progress, however, is that of the Ceylon tea garden and court, which is located near the northwest corner of the building. This exhibit occupies a space of 2,400 feet, which is as large a space as that occupied by similar exhibits in the manufacturers' building and in the woman's building at the Columbian exposition. These two exhibits have been consolidated in this instance with the result that the display will be very much superior to that made in Chicago. The old proverb that it is an ill wind that blows no good has been illustrated. In fact that the necessary delay in the ceremonial opening of the exposition is going to result in many exhibits being more complete and more perfect than they could have been if the general opening had taken place on January 1. Some of the counties had felt that their time was too short for carrying out every plan they had in view, therefore they are now taking advantage of the little leeway given to them to add attractions which they could not otherwise have had. The delay has also afforded an opportunity to the County Buildings committee to get their buildings further along. The Southern California building and that of the Northern counties, for instance, have needed all the time at their disposal, but both of these will be perfectly complete for the opening of their citrus fairs at the dates which have been made.

THE CITY MARKETS.

Cheap Sugar From Hawaii and Hongkong—A Heavy Demand on Provisions.

The arrival of the steamship Warimoo from Australia and the Hawaiian Islands did not affect the local markets, as the vessel brought neither fruits, mutton nor butter. She had, however, 100 tons of sugar for R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., which in addition to a smaller shipment the same company received on Monday from the Orient, has been placed on the market. This sugar is retailing at the remarkably low price of \$5.50 per hundred weight for the best granulated or 5½ cents per pound, and 4½ cents per pound for the extra C (yellow) quality. The present cold snap is making eggs find a better market and if the weather continues severe they will probably become dearer. Other marketables are steady and as there has been a heavy demand on provisions owing to the necessities of the sealer, the grocery trade has for the past few weeks been good.

Current retail quotations are as follows:

Flour—Portland roller per brl. \$ 5.50
Salem, per brl. 5.50
Oatmeal, per brl. 5.50
Lard, per lb. 5.50
Butter, per lb. 5.50
Milk, per lb. 5.50
Eggs, per doz. 5.50
Pork, per lb. 5.50
Hams, per lb. 5.50
Canned goods, per lb. 5.50
Rice, per lb. 5.50
Beans, per lb. 5.50
Peas, per lb. 5.50
Lentils, per lb. 5.50
Onions, per lb. 5.50
Potatoes, per lb. 5.50
Cabbages, per lb. 5.50
Carrots, per lb. 5.50
Turnips, per lb. 5.50
Pumpkins, per lb. 5.50
Squashes, per lb. 5.50
Melons, per lb. 5.50
Apples, per lb. 5.50
Oranges, per lb. 5.50
Lemons, per lb. 5.50
Grapes, per lb. 5.50
Figs, per lb. 5.50
Pine Apples, per lb. 5.50
Cranberries, per lb. 5.50

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1893.	
ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
SINKING FUNDS.	LOANS.
Water Works Loan By-law, 1873. \$ 61,236 25	Water Works, 1873. \$ 92,500 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1875. 41,600 15	Water Works, 1875. 50,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1877. 10,516 20	Water Works, 1877. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1879. 13,180 25	Water Works, 1879. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1881. 5,380 35	Water Works, 1881. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1883. 1,681 70	Water Works, 1883. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1885. 12,193 60	Water Works, 1885. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1887. 3,463 60	Water Works, 1887. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1889. 2,146 20	Water Works, 1889. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1891. 1,131 45	Water Works, 1891. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1893. 3,901 40	Water Works, 1893. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1895. 6,059 85	Water Works, 1895. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1897. 5,198 40	Water Works, 1897. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1899. 2,161 25	Water Works, 1899. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1901. 1,275 25	Water Works, 1901. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1903. 1,168 51	Water Works, 1903. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1905. 3,129 42	Water Works, 1905. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1907. 1,113 25	Water Works, 1907. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1909. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1909. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1911. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1911. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1913. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1913. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1915. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1915. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1917. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1917. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1919. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1919. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1921. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1921. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1923. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1923. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1925. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1925. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1927. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1927. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1929. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1929. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1931. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1931. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1933. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1933. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1935. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1935. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1937. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1937. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1939. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1939. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1941. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1941. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1943. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1943. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1945. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1945. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1947. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1947. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1949. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1949. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1951. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1951. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1953. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1953. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1955. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1955. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1957. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1957. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1959. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1959. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1961. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1961. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1963. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1963. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1965. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1965. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1967. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1967. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1969. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1969. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1971. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1971. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1973. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1973. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1975. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1975. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1977. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1977. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1979. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1979. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1981. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1981. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1983. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1983. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1985. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1985. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1987. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1987. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1989. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1989. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1991. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1991. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1993. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1993. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1995. 1,218 35	Water Works, 1995. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1997. 1,112 25	Water Works, 1997. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 1999. 8,321 10	Water Works, 1999. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2001. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2001. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2003. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2003. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2005. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2005. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2007. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2007. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2009. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2009. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2011. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2011. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2013. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2013. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2015. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2015. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2017. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2017. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2019. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2019. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2021. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2021. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2023. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2023. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2025. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2025. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2027. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2027. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2029. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2029. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2031. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2031. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2033. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2033. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2035. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2035. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2037. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2037. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2039. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2039. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2041. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2041. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2043. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2043. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2045. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2045. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2047. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2047. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2049. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2049. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2051. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2051. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2053. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2053. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2055. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2055. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2057. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2057. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2059. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2059. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2061. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2061. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2063. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2063. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2065. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2065. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2067. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2067. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2069. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2069. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2071. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2071. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2073. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2073. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2075. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2075. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2077. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2077. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2079. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2079. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2081. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2081. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2083. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2083. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2085. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2085. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2087. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2087. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2089. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2089. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2091. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2091. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2093. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2093. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2095. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2095. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2097. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2097. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2099. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2099. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2101. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2101. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2103. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2103. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2105. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2105. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2107. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2107. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2109. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2109. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2111. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2111. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2113. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2113. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2115. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2115. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2117. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2117. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2119. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2119. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2121. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2121. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2123. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2123. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2125. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2125. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2127. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2127. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2129. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2129. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2131. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2131. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2133. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2133. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2135. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2135. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2137. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2137. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2139. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2139. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2141. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2141. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2143. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2143. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2145. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2145. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2147. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2147. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2149. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2149. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2151. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2151. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2153. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2153. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2155. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2155. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2157. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2157. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2159. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2159. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2161. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2161. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2163. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2163. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2165. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2165. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2167. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2167. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2169. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2169. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2171. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2171. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2173. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2173. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2175. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2175. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2177. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2177. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2179. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2179. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2181. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2181. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2183. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2183. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2185. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2185. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2187. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2187. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2189. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2189. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2191. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2191. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2193. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2193. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2195. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2195. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2197. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2197. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2199. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2199. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2201. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2201. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2203. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2203. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2205. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2205. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2207. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2207. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2209. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2209. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2211. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2211. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2213. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2213. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2215. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2215. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2217. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2217. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2219. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2219. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2221. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2221. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2223. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2223. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2225. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2225. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2227. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2227. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2229. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2229. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2231. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2231. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2233. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2233. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2235. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2235. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2237. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2237. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2239. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2239. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2241. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2241. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2243. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2243. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2245. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2245. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2247. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2247. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2249. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2249. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2251. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2251. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2253. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2253. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2255. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2255. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2257. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2257. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2259. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2259. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2261. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2261. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2263. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2263. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2265. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2265. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2267. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2267. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2269. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2269. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2271. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2271. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2273. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2273. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2275. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2275. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2277. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2277. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2279. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2279. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2281. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2281. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2283. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2283. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2285. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2285. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2287. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2287. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2289. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2289. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2291. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2291. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2293. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2293. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2295. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2295. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2297. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2297. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2299. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2299. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2301. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2301. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2303. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2303. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2305. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2305. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2307. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2307. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2309. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2309. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2311. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2311. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2313. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2313. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2315. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2315. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2317. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2317. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2319. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2319. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2321. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2321. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2323. 8,321 10	Water Works, 2323. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2325. 1,218 35	Water Works, 2325. 20,000 00
Water Works Loan By-law, 2327. 1,112 25	Water Works, 2327. 20,000 00

GAY PARIS FASHIONS

NEW STYLES ARE A SUBTLE REMINDER OF THE OLD.

The First Empire, the Watteau and the Medici—Something Quite Scanty and Diaphanous—All Black Costumes Are Now the Best Styles.

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We are told here in delightful Paris that the Louis XV style is going to be the grand mode during the latter part of this winter, but so far nothing is seen of it as an entire costume, at least, though there are certain little touches that seem to mark the peculiarities of that epoch. There are hats that remind us of those days and here and there a sort of subtle reminder of



THE LATEST.

the incroyable, the first empire, the Watteau and even the Medici. Every one has some delicate touch, a sort of lingering perfume of the old, mingling with the new and making something as elusive as dainty. It takes French women to give these quaint old styles a grace and piquancy that holds the eye to any liberties taken with historical styles.

I hardly know how to show to my dear home readers what these very newest of the new things look, since the French like to take the cream off a fashion before they will let foreigners have it, except by a few of the old styles they are trying with such success to copy or adapt. There is the famous Watteau costume. You will find numbers of its almost exact copies this season, and how dainty and pretty! The new Watteau has gigot sleeves and ripple collars, but the pannier is there and the plait, and the petticoat is just as much ruffled and bowed as it used to be. Those that are made for evening or receptions are cut out in the neck, but sometimes this is only simulated by a piece of flesh colored silk. The hat does not change, nor the fan, and the patch is set where it will enhance the wearer's beauty to the greatest degree. The back portion of the dress is of rich brocade, and the colors and patterns of those days have been exactly imitated.

But Watteau does not suit all and there are some who want the panniers without the plait, and they want instead of the round little waist of the dainty Watteau, a stiff long corset that seems more royal and queenly. Such is the Marie Antoinette fashion brought down to date. They may change the shape of the sleeve and have the ruffles and puffs on top, and they may reduce the pannier to more reasonable dimensions.

Some ladies have appeared in powdered hair at the opera and at various evening gatherings. This is an extremely becoming fashion for all women. Tall ones look stately and small ones like exquisite little Dresden figures. But the stiff waist gives an awkward look to the gown.

On the streets we see costumes which bear so great a family resemblance to the old styles that we smile in a dreamy



WHERE THE NEWEST MODES COME FROM.

way and accept them at once. The incroyable is there, but now her coat has nothing to distinguish it but the pointed lapels and collar. They have puffed the sleeves to balloon like proportions, and then let out the gas so that they fall in heavy, loose wrinkles. They have shortened the tails of the coat, but have widened them so that they reach clear around. They have adopted the hat, and that they adorn vicariously with any and everything, but it is the incroyable always, and pretty, and becoming it is too. The magpie stripes in poudroy are things of the present, and in fact there are a dozen more points of resemblance.

In some of the grandest places where the society is composed of none but those who have blue blood, there has been a decided movement toward the Merveilleuse costuming. This is just a trifle more scanty and diaphanous than the first empire, but I fear that it will be a success. Semiclassical gowns are also seen at receptions, and in fact one grand modiste told me that she had never known opinions to differ so decidedly, and that nearly every one of the best modistes had adopted and evolved a separate style from some historical period or other. This accounts for the wide divergence, and in the meantime ladies can study up old costumes and give their costumers hints which will scarcely be wrong in this transition stage.

Tunics of various shapes are seen on many skirts, sometimes draped, but oftentimes, or simply lifted very slightly on the sides, or on one side, to show a different undershirt. Some, and indeed quite a number, have a sort of peplum tunic, or overskirt of a contrasting

are uninteresting to her unless there is demonstration of some achievement in their life. Her life is a practical illustration that great things are possible against bitter odds—her achievements are many.

Miss Florence Pullman is another student, and one that bids fair to stake honorable claims within the ranks of brilliant whist players. Beneath her placid, velvety countenance there lurks a depth of understanding and quick perception suited to a whist mind. Her ready capability is manifest in the ever shifting lights of her dreamy dark eyes.

Another worshiper at the shrine of the much appreciated game is Mrs. Gilman Smith, one of Chicago's most charming society leaders. Her overflow of characteristic wit and fun is not daunted by the seriousness of even scientific whist, but nevertheless she is enchanted with its study and has the highest appreciation of its worth.

Some of the finest whist players of the country now feel that they must look to their laurels, as the ladies are fast becoming formidable competitors in the game and bid fair to divesting the gentlemen of their victories, or, at least, compelling them to share their honors. Though it is evident that there are more male than female whist clubs in the country, some of the latter are very unique in their way. One which takes the lead in this respect, though not very old is known as the "Sarah Battle Whist club" of New Albany, Ind., and if the whist capacity of the ladies is equal to their wit they must be delightful partners as well as dangerous opponents.

The above mentioned club has adopted the following code, which is a very suggestive one, and is a warning to the sterner sex in the same field to guard their honors carefully if they still wish to carry off the palm, as they



MRS. CLINTON LOCKE.

are fast being surrounded with formidable foes who do not intend that they shall always be the first in the combat: SARAH BATTLE WHIST CLUB. Organized in 1892.

Motto—A clear fire, a clean hearth and the rigor of the game.—Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist.

PRINCIPLES OF THE CLUB. (Based on Sarah Battle's Opinions.)

First—Next to our devotion to love a good game of whist.

Second—To love a thorough paced partner; a determined enemy.

Third—To fight a good fight, cut and thrust.

Fourth—To hate favors; to take and give no concessions.

Fifth—Not to take out snuffboxes, snuff canes or ring for a servant in the middle of a game.

Sixth—Not to introduce or connive at miscellaneous conversation during the progress of the game.

Seventh—Not to consider the "noble occupation" in the light of a recreation.

Eighth—To unbend the mind afterward over a book.

Chicago. A. CLARK

SOME FEMININE "DON'TS."

Kate Jordan Gives Counsel Worth Committing to Memory.

Don't become known as the woman of one topic, one story, one gown.

Don't get a reputation as the gossip of bitter tongue, with an inclination for spelling every one backward. Such types may be acridly amusing, but they are secretly feared and hated.

Don't, if you have reached the limbo of "uncertain age," insist on remarking that your last birthday was your twenty-fifth. No one believes you.

Don't paint. It's vulgar. The woman who does this and perhaps bleaches her hair—since both sins against good taste usually go together—makes a target of herself. She is like a muslin flower of artificial dye tempting the criticism of the sunlight. Every eye becomes fastened on her to the neglect of the real flowers, but the regard is pitying, secretly mocking, never respectful.

Don't wear jewelry of any sort in the daytime.

Don't fail to exercise. A walk, particularly on a mild, misty day, does more for the complexion and the brilliancy of the eyes than a Turkish bath and puts drugs at defiance.

Don't be personal. The art of placing yourself outside an argument and following it as one might a butterfly, here, there, everywhere, without once insinuating it in your circumscribed grasp is rare and delightful.

Don't fail to cultivate perfect repose. In walking the arms should both hang by the sides, if you like, yet not swing in the least, like gloved pendulums. In sitting no movement should be made but what has a meaning. The woman who keeps quivering her fingers, tapping her foot, rolling her eyes, suggests commonplaceness—she seems nervous, overwhelmed by her surroundings.

Don't wear tight shoes, tight corsets, tight collars, tight gloves. If your feet are large, your figure stout, your hands broad, these faults are but emphasized by the very means used to annul them, and besides the nose is reddened by tight lacing, the breath shortened. Strained gloves retaliate when withdrawn by leaving the hands swollen and purple in tone. Tight shoes ruin the walk and render the wearer ridiculous.

Don't laugh loud.

Don't pose.

Don't wear green in any shade if you are fallow.

KATE JORDAN.

HAWAIIAN RELATIONS.

President Cleveland Issues New Instructions to Be Forwarded at Once by the "Corwin."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Cleveland has issued new instructions to Minister Willis, and they are to be sent by the revenue cutter Corwin, which has been ordered to Honolulu. They are believed to be that representatives of foreign powers at Honolulu are to be notified that no interference will be allowed as to the present situation on the islands, and that the Monroe doctrine will be enforced. Willis, it is also understood, is not to use force to restore the Queen unless foreign powers interfere or riots should occur, which would render it necessary to keep armed forces on shore to protect American interests.

Secretary Gresham announced this morning that everything received from Minister Willis was sent to Congress as soon as received, also all instructions sent to Willis, and the whole question turned over to Congress. Up to noon Willis' report had not been received.

Howland (Dem. Ind.) will present in the House a resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States to conclude a treaty with Hawaii by which the United States will assume a protectorate over the islands.

Immediately before the House began business Boutelle again precipitated a heated discussion in regard to the Hawaiian resolution. Then Hopkins took the floor to conclude his speech on the tariff bill.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Globe, commenting on the Hawaiian situation, after referring to the fact that Cleveland has pointed out the fact that the Queen was deposed through misuse of the name and power of the United States, says: "Some Americans would like to adopt a course that will lead to annexation of the islands, but others will have something to say to that solution of the question."



of it is that S. DAVIS & SONS' Cigars have no equal.

S. Davis & Sons' Celebrated Brand can be had at E. A. Morris' Cigar Store.

oc17 tu-th-sa

NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

The Mayor and Aldermen.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria that I require the presence of the said Electors at the City Hall on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1894, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor and Aldermen.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows: The candidate shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 3 p.m. of the day of nomination; and, in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 11th day of January, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. For Mayor—At the Police Court Room, City Hall. For Alderman for the North Ward—In rooms numbered 5 and 6 at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street. For Alderman for the Central Ward—At Burnes' Block, Bastion Square. For Alderman for the South Ward—At No. 27 Government street, being on the east side. Of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the second day of January, 1894.

W. K. BULL, Returning Officer.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Election for a Board of School Trustees.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria that I require the presence of the said Electors at the City Hall, Victoria, on the 8th day of January, 1894, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three persons as members of the Board of Trustees, for Victoria City School District.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows: The candidate shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of nomination; and, in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 11th day of January, 1894, for the election of the said Board, at numbers 3 and 4 at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., at which time and place each elector who is duly qualified to vote for Mayor in the City of Victoria, and who, if liable, has paid the Provincial Revenue Tax of three dollars for the year 1894, will be entitled to cast his vote for three candidates for members of the Board of School Trustees, but may only give one vote for any one candidate.

Of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly. Given under my hand at Victoria this second day of January, 1894.

W. K. BULL, Returning Officer.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Yee Yick Co. have removed from 14 Cormorant street to 27. Business will be carried on as before, and after this day all cheques, receipts and orders will be signed by me.

MAR CHAN, Manager.

Victoria, Jan. 5, 1894.

Nicola Valley Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS

will be received up to noon on Wednesday, the 10th January, 1894, addressed to the undersigned, for the construction of this Company's Railway from Spence's Bridge to Nicola Lake.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and the Company's Railway from Spence's Bridge to Nicola Lake. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. W. McFARLAND, Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 14th, 1893. do7-d

NOTICES.



[L.S.] E. DEWDNEY.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To Our Faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

THEODORE DAVIE, WHEREAS We are de-Attorney-General, sired and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Eighteenth day of the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of our said Province may, by the favour of God be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable EDGAR DEWDNEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this Fourteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of Our reign

By Command,

JAMES BAKER,

do16 Provincial Secretary.



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PRIVATE BILLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on Thursday, the first day of February, 1894.

Private Bills must be presented on or before Thursday, the eighth day of February.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1894.

THORNTON FELL, Clerk of the House.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has taken over the business of Messrs. H. E. Croasdale & Co. from the 1st October, 1893.

ROBERT S. DAY, 42 Fort St., Victoria.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. E. Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, as a partner in my business at Victoria, B.C., which hereafter will be continued under the firm name of Simon Leiser & Co.

SIMON LEISER, Victoria, B.C., January 1st, 1894. ja3-1m

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the stockholders in the South Fork Hydraulic & Mining Company, Limited Liability, will be held at the office of the P. President of the Company, Quenelle Forks, Cariboo, on Monday, the 12th day of February, A.D. 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the expediency of selling the whole or such portion of the property of the Company as may be agreed upon at such meeting, and if agreed upon, passing resolutions authorizing any such proposed sale to be carried into effect.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON, President of the South Fork Hydraulic & Mining Company, Limited Liability, Quenelle Forks, the 10th day of December, 1893. dc30-1m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor in Council to have the title of the National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company, Limited Liability, changed as follows: National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company, Limited Liability, the title to be the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Company, Limited Liability.

T. DUPONT, President of N. E. T. & L. Co., Ltd. Victoria, Dec. 28, 1893. dc29-3m

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the ensuing session of the Legislature of British Columbia, on behalf of the National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company, Limited, for a Private bill changing the name of the Company to the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Company, Limited, consolidating the Acts and By-laws under which the Company exists and declaring and defining the powers and privileges of the Company.

T. DUPONT, President of N. E. T. & L. Co., Ltd. Dated this 27th day of December, 1893. dc29-6w

RAGS WANTED.

Three cents a pound will be paid for clean cotton rags at his office.



RATES \$5 AND \$10 CHEAPER THAN VIA ANY OTHER LINE TO ALL POINTS.

Through Daily Sleepers

Elegant Upholstered Tourist Cars

Daily to St. Paul and Minneapolis Boston every Tuesday and Toronto to every Saturday.

All Atlantic Steamship Lines represented. For rates and information, apply to

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

LIST OF ATLANTIC SAILINGS.

FROM HALIFAX. Allan Line... Jan. 20. Allan Line... Jan. 27. Dominion Line... Jan. 27. Dominion Line... Jan. 30. Beaver Line... Jan. 30. FROM NEW YORK. Cunard Line... Jan. 20. Cunard Line... Jan. 27. White Star Line... Jan. 27. White Star Line... Jan. 31. American Line... Jan. 31. American Line... Jan. 31. North Ger. Lloyd... Jan. 31. North Ger. Lloyd... Jan. 31. Anchor Line... Jan. 27. French Line... Jan. 13. French Line... Jan. 13. French Line... Jan. 13.

For cheap rates and all other information apply to

GEO. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria.

an25

C.P. Navigation Co., Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 22

Takes effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route:

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 11:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 7 train.

New Westminster Route:

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Sidney—Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route:

Steamer Morda leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent, Victoria, Oct. 31st, 1893.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

The Steamer JOAN will sail as follows, calling at Way Ports as Freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria, Tuesday, a.m.

" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.

" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m.

" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or state rooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station Street.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DEPARTURE A STEAMER EVERY FIVE days for San Francisco, carrying Her Majesty's mails, from Outer Wharf at 11 a.m.

Walla Walla - - - Jan. 14

R. P. RITHEAT & CO., Agents

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the B. C. Southern Railway Company will apply to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session for an Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the Company; also for power to construct a branch line, commencing at a point on the main line at or near the forks of Michel Creek; thence by way of Michel Creek to Mar in Creek.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors for the Applicants.

The Nicola Valley Railway Company.

"NICOLA."

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

This company has secured a block of land near the junction of the Coldwater, and Nicola Rivers, for the purpose of a townsite, and so soon as the contract for the work of construction of this Railway is entered into it is proposed to lay out this land as a town, and place a portion of the lots upon the market.

The ONLY station in the vicinity of the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola Rivers will be placed within the boundaries of this block, and the town surrounding it will be called

"NICOLA."

J. W. McFARLAND, Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 27, 1893. dc29-1m

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No 19,

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, October 12th, 1893. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Pass. Daily	No. 3 Pass. Sat.	No.
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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1894.

ASTRONOMICAL.

VICTORIA, January 11, 1894.
Sun rises.... 7:50 a.m. | Sun sets.... 4:28 p.m.
Moon rises.... 10:15 a.m. | Moon sets.... 9:27 p.m.
Day of the year—11th.
N.B.—The above calculations are based on mean solar time, which is 13m. 32s. slower than Victoria standard time.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMAULT STATION, Jan. 10, 1894.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p. m.

1 a. m.	35	Mean	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a. m.	34	35	
9 a. m.	35	Highest	5 a. m.—Calm.
1 p. m.	38	39	1 p. m.—S N.
5 p. m.	35	Lowest	9 p. m.—S N.
9 p. m.	34	32	
			Rain —

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

Sunshine—2 hr.

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston, from the Sound—J. W. Peck, Miss Keenan, Mrs. Sloan, J. McGregor, A. J. Sherrard, A. L. Ford, A. L. Sheillinger, Geo. Fairbairn, R. McManus, P. A. Paulson, Mrs. Thornburn, James Sampson, Miss Lange, Capt. Fitzstubs, A. Westwood, J. Ashing and A. Nason.

Per Steamer PREMIER from Vancouver—Hon. James Baker, Joseph Hunter, P. McLachlan, G. M. Leishman, W. B. Smallfield, W. A. Jowett, S. Carter, E. Levi, Dr. Falardeau and wife, May Brown, S. Lavelle, H. Chappell, F. W. Goss, Mrs. Thurebury, F. Gibson, J. Cunningham, Thomas Dougherty, W. B. Wright, George De Beck, Miss E. H. Woods, W. C. Wood, Dr. Lefevre, J. Hendry, N. Demers and Mrs. Dougherty.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston, from the Sound—J. W. Peck, A. R. J. & Co., Nan, E. W. & Co., N. E. & L. Co., C. & S. Cal Alta, M. W. Gill, Brunette Saw Mill Co., Ltd., Vaie & Brooks, Leonard & Johnson, Geo. Elliott, Dom Exp. Co.

Per Steamer PREMIER from Vancouver—Langley & Co., Secretary Union Club, S. Leiser, H. Saunders, Hudsons Bay Co., Wm. Wilson, Amos Holden Co., Lenz & Loiser, J. H. Todd, E. Wall & Co., J. P. Dore, J. P. Dore, S. L. & Anderson, Konlin Fuel Co., Gilmore & McCandless, John Cox, W. Duncan, Schi. Hastie Erskine Co., John Allen, Fell & Co., T. N. Hibben, T. Houghton, Canada Paint Co., G. Carno, G. H. Clayton, L. Goodacre, P. T. Patton, T. Earle, W. Patterson, Wm. Jensen, B. B. Moore.

BIRTHS.

McQuade—On the 7th inst., the wife of L. G. McQuade, of a son (still born.)

A Dangerous Season.

At this season of the year old and young suffer from the effects of sudden colds and chills. Many have sore throat, hacking cough, hoarseness, enlargement of the tonsils and serious bronchial troubles. Such troubles should not be neglected; they demand immediate attention and care.

It is pleasing to note that many of our best physicians are advising the use of Harvard bronchial syrup as a cure for all such forms of colds. No other preparation known to medical men has ever given such delight and satisfaction. A few doses will banish any ordinary cough, hoarseness or sore throat, and a twenty-five cent bottle will do wonders for those who have been suffering for days and weeks. Harvard bronchial syrup has become popular owing to its honest and great curative properties. It never fails to do its work with the old or young. The children love it owing to its palatableness and sweetness, and once used they will take no other. As a banisher of croup it has no equal in the world. Every home should be provided with a large twenty-five cent bottle. Harvard bronchial syrup has saved many a child's life.

PERSONAL.

J. T. Gregory, Ashland, is at the Diarid. W. C. Ward returned from the Mainland last night.

Thomas Dougherty and wife, Tacoma, are guests at the Oriental.

Dr. Lefevre and George De Beck, of Vancouver, are in the city.

Capt. Fitz Stubbs returned from Puget Sound yesterday morning.

E. J. Palmer, wife and daughter, Chemunus, are staying at the Diarid.

R. McManus and P. A. Paulson were passengers by the City of Kingston yesterday.

W. A. Jowett, of Nelson, arrived over from Vancouver last night, and is a guest at the Balmoral.

G. M. Leishman, F. W. Teague and Captain W. B. Smallfield were passengers home by the Premier yesterday evening.

Hon. Col. James Baker, Provincial Secretary, and Joseph Hunter, M.P.P., returned from the Mainland yesterday evening.

The Windsor Hotel, Nanaimo. The Cuisine is excellent. 1m

French China Tea Sets at Cheapside. *

It pays to buy the old reliable Wellington coal. Weight and quality guaranteed. Hall, Goepel & Co. oob

Choosing a Xmas Present.

Well, you can get the best of Table Cutlery, the finest of Razors and Shaving Sets, and the largest variety of Pocket Knives, etc., to choose from, at Fox's, 78 Government street. See our window.

We are better prepared to handle the School Book trade than formerly. T. N. Hibben & Co.

Carving Sets at Fox's.

Mr. and Madame W. Edgar Buck having severed their connection with the Conservatory of Music, will be glad to receive pupils at their new studio, 85 and 87 First Street Block, after January 1. Instruction in opera, oratorio and concert singing. French lessons, private and conversation classes. Residence "Mon Abri," Rockland avenue.

If you only want to spend 50 cents this Xmas, spend that fifty cents and get something useful at Weiler Bros.' *

The commissioners at the Chicago World's Fair gave the highest award to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the best and most complete passenger train at the exhibition. This was not a fancy train built for show purposes, but one of the standard trains that run daily from ocean to ocean. Travelers should make a note of this, as for safety, solid comfort and unrivalled scenery, the Canadian Pacific route is second to none.

Atwood's Cough Cure for the various affections of the throat and lungs, colds, coughs, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, and bronchitis, is also indispensable in cases of whooping cough and croup. It may be depended on to promote cures by facilitating expectoration and allaying inflammation. R. J. W. Atwood, sole manufacturer, 68 Douglas street.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

Annual Meeting of the L. O. L. District Lodge—Promised Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The annual district meeting of the Loyal Orange Association was held in Saanich on Tuesday last. Delegates were present from Nanaimo, Wellington, Saanich and Victoria primary lodges, numbering in all about forty-five. The lodge being opened in due form, District Master D. McKeegan, of Nanaimo, in the chair, and District Deputy-Master Bro. Dave Catcher in the vice-chair, the secretary read the different reports from the primary lodges, which showed a good increase for the year. Victoria lodge, No. 1426, is in the lead as to membership. After the general business was gone through, the election of officers was proceeded with, and after a well contested election the following officers were chosen: Dist. Master, Bro. Ed. Shorrit; Dist. D.M., Bro. J. McKinnon; Chaplain, Bro. James White; Secretary, Bro. George Grimason; Financial Secretary, Bro. E. Simpson; Treasurer, Bro. Andy McAfee; Lecturer, Bro. Thomas Ashe; D. of C., Bro. Julius Brethour. The above officers were duly installed, when speeches were in order. Owing to the late hour the remarks were short and appropriate. Great credit is due P.D.M. Bro. McKeegan for the able manner in which he conducted the business of the evening. Past District Master's jewels were presented to Brothers John Braden and J. J. Walsh. The members then decided that the next annual meeting would be held in Wellington, after which the lodge closed and the delegates were then entertained in a most hospitable manner at the Hotel McKenzie, a banquet being given by the Saanich lodge. After the usual toasts, etc., a vote of thanks was tendered to the ladies, and the evening came to a close by all singing "God Save the Queen."

The newly elected and installed officers of Colfax (Rabekah degree) lodge, L.O.O.F., are as follows: N.G., Sister Walker; V.G., Sister C. Phillips; Warden, Sister G. Clyde; Conductor, Sister Hansen; Chaplain, Sister Phillips; R.S.N.G., Sister Taylor; L.S.N.G., Sister Meldrum; R.S.V.G., Sister Grant; L.S.V.G., Sister Neal; Secretary, Sister Myers; Treasurer, Sister Glover; Financial Secretary, Sister Bean; Inside Guard, Sister Riddell; Outside Guard, W. Huxtable. Sister McCahill is the Past Noble Grand.

At a meeting of the Sons of Erin held in the Sir William Wallace hall last evening, it was decided that a concert open to every Irishman in the city should be given on the 24th inst., when arrangements will be made for the celebration of St. Patrick's day.

COAL MINING IN WASHINGTON.

Nearly Half of the Northern Pacific Company's Trade Has Fallen Off This Winter.

TACOMA, Jan. 9.—Assistant General Manager Harry C. Lytle, of the Northern Pacific Coal company, says nearly half of the company's commercial trade in Eastern Washington has dropped off this winter. Reports from the company's agents in the wheat districts where the crops were destroyed by the continued wet weather state the farmers are very much impoverished. Many have curtailed their winter's supply of coal, and others have been compelled to resort to straw for fuel. Straw is used for both cooking and heating purposes. In some instances the farmers spend their time in drawing in wood from Idaho, where they are not too far removed from the woodlands. Straw fuel is knotted into bundles, and the time of one person is nearly taken up to feed the fire. At present about 800 tons of coal per day are being mined at the Roslyn mine. This product is scattered along the Northern Pacific and its branch lines from Helena to Everett and Portland. The reduction works at Everett have placed a large order for Roslyn coal, but the bulk of the company's trade has been east of the mountains. The 5 and 10 per cent. reduction recently ordered by the coal company does not effect the wages of the miners or cardrivers, who are hired under a contract which is entered into May 1 of each year. The others, numbering about 300, were reduced.

TANGLED TILES.

The Puyallup Commission Completely Puzzled—Great Indian Mortality.

TACOMA, Jan. 9.—The Puyallup Indian Reservation Commission is trying to untangle the matter of ownership of the reservation lands. They have found instances where the father, mother and four children have died since the lands were allotted. Some of these children were born during previous marriages on both sides. The commission is in a quandary as to who inherits the property. Under the community laws, it is claimed the wife could get half, but the commissioners want to know does she get half of the husband's half? What do the children born before the marriage receive, and do the community laws cover the estates of Indians holding allotted lands? There are said to be no precedents and the commissioners have not found a lawyer in the state who can satisfactorily answer the questions asked. They are now going to look up the matter of community property in the state of California. One of the things found out by the commissioners, and which astonishes them greatly, is the fact that over one-third of the entire 167 patents who were allotted lands eight years ago have since died.

Vaillant's Death Sentence.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The trial of Auguste Vaillant, the Anarchist who threw a bomb into the Chamber of Deputies, has resulted in the prisoner being condemned to death.

Rothschild Robbed.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Baron Arthur de Rothschild was robbed of a pocketbook containing 14,000 francs at the railway station at Toulon on Saturday.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

Continued from page Five.

ceeded with. The electric lighting, which had been called his hobby, he would try to have extended; in fact the preparations for this are almost completed now. He took credit for the Council for what they had done in the way of providing against small-pox or other epidemics.

Louis Vigeli, another candidate for Central ward, was then called, after Ald. Styles had been invited to speak, without response. He asked support as an old resident of the city, who had made all his investments here. He dealt with the sewerage, the waterworks and the electric light, praised the fire department and promised that his hobby would be to oppose any increase in taxation until better times. In reference, however, to the transcontinental railway, he was willing to mortgage everything he had to bring it to the city.

Hugh H. Macdonald, also seeking election for the Central ward, criticized the management of the outside business of the city, notably the poor system of street repairing. He declared that the streets could be block paved fifty per cent. cheaper than they were macadamized to-day, and that sewers could be put down at less expense and more conveniently on block paved than on macadamized streets. He would favor the appointment of a committee of the ratepayers to work in conjunction with the Council to decide how money should be borrowed when any improvement was to be carried out. He did not believe in any alderman renting houses to employees of the Corporation.

Wm. Humphrey said he had little to say with respect to his candidature for the Central ward, but wished to refer specially to the water, which he thought could be improved and made very good at much less expense than proposed. He would oppose sewerage extension without the appointment of commissioners to see that the money was properly expended. He advocated the appointment of a superintendent of streets. If elected, he promised to do the best he could, and he would have little else to do during the summer than attend to his civic duties.

Ald. Baker was the first of the North ward candidates called upon. He said if elected for 1894 he would do his best to have sewers placed in the centre of the city, even though he was opposed, as he had always been, to the separate system. He would endeavor to have some of the streets paved, not only to make them a credit to the city, but to save expense in repairing. He would advise purchasing scows to tow the garbage to sea, thus saving half the expense at present incurred. He had already recommended this at the council without result. If he thought for a moment that the people did not want him at the board he would have retired long ago, but feeling that he had the support of the people, he asked all his friends to come to the polls.

Ald. Bragg promised a short speech, being on the sick list. He claimed credit for having freed the Council of the deadlock existing when he went in during 1892, and again when he held the key of the position in 1893, as he had felt it his duty to do his part to keep the municipal cart running. He did not think that the surpluses were, as claimed by the Mayor, anything to be proud of. The surplus in the health fund, for instance, had been secured by levying a rate higher than necessary. If Mayor Beaven was elected for the coming year he hoped the ratepayers would not blame the aldermen if their communications were not dealt with in the public manner expected. The Chairman announced that the next candidate on the list was Mr. Ledingham, but he had sent a note saying that being ill in bed he could not attend, but hoped the ratepayers would not forget him when marking their ballots.

W. J. Dwyer being called on said that, being a new candidate, he wished to state that it would be his first object if elected to make himself acquainted with the Municipal Act. He did not believe that, as stated to-night, sewers could be handily put down after block paving had been put down. He felt that the residents in the suburbs had a very great grievance in the lack of electric lamps. The old cemetery on Quadra street had not been mentioned by anyone, but he felt it was a standing disgrace to the city to allow it to remain in its present condition. He advocated placing seats and walks so that the children and their nurses and other ladies could go there to spend a pleasant afternoon. (Laughter.) He did not consider that this was anything to be laughed at, as it was done elsewhere. (Renewed laughter.) He referred to municipal franchises, the Indian reserve, the James Bay mud flats, and the water supply in terms similar to those used at the ward meetings, and promised if elected to give due attention to the city's business.

J. C. Blackett would not go over the story again, but said he was obliged to abide by the decision of the majority. He did not believe in sectionalism in the wards, and considered himself just as fairly before the electors of the North Ward as are the three candidates who have signed the one card in the newspapers stating that they had been nominated by the different sections. He promised if elected he would do his best, having no axe to grind except the broad axe representing the interests of the North Ward.

There being no other candidates, the chairman proposed that the aldermen who had been elected by acclamation in the South Ward should be heard from.

Ald. Harris was first called for. He condemned the sewerage works already constructed as a botch, but as the city would have to make the best of the separate system, he would favor vigorous extension. He thought it well that the city had found it necessary to economize, as a source of danger to the cities of the Pacific Coast in the past was that they could get money almost for the asking. He thought that better results could be got from the electric light works if let by contract. (Cries of "No, no.") This was a matter of opinion, but he believed as he stated. He was sorry that some of the ratepayers had been deprived of their votes because their taxes were not paid on a certain date. As to the isolation hospital, he thought it was a fact that too much had been spent on it.

Ald. elect J. K. Wilson wished on this, his first appearance on a municipal platform, to congratulate the citizens on the

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interest they take in public affairs, as shown by this large meeting. He felt that too much money had been taken out of the pockets of the people during the past year in the way of taxation, and though he believed in a liberal administration of the public business, he would oppose unnecessary expenditure. He thought as the city advertised itself as a pleasure resort, more money should have been spent on the park. About the waterworks, it was unfortunate that the city had been checkmated last year in getting a good supply in reserve by the action of speculators in building a dam to hold up the water so that the city would have to lay a pipe line and go shares with them. He condemned the system of carrying out public works through large contractors, who brought their laborers and their food supplies from foreign cities, when the work ought to have been let out in small sections to our own people, to give the workmen of the place a chance. He believed in the local improvement system, which he thought was the only way to make a decent city. His idea of the James Bay mud flats was to make a permanent causeway, with warehouses underneath.

Ald. Munn was also called upon, but simply moved a vote of thanks to the chair, which being given the meeting adjourned at 10:55.

CLAIMING UNDUE CREDIT.

TO THE EDITOR:—In this morning's account of the meeting held at Victoria West last evening, Mayor Beaven is reported as follows:

"A Voice—Did you stop him?"

"Mayor Beaven—It was through the action I took that he was stopped."

Mayor Beaven should be very careful in telling the public the part he played which resulted in the cause celebre of Coughlan & Mayo vs. The Corporation. It was hitherto understood that the action was commenced through the displeasure of an unsuccessful tender, but no one ever dreamed that it was in consequence of any coquetting on the part of the Mayor with a soreheaded contractor. Fancy the worthy Mayor trying to claim credit for an act of this nature! It is not to be wondered, then, that at the trial no attempt was made to justify the action of the council or defend the corporation. Yours truly,

BRICKS.

Victoria, Jan. 10, 1894.

IN A quarrel at the Prince of Wales saloon last night, having its origin in Harry Gant entering and challenging "the house" to fight, Gant received six knife wounds, none of which will prove fatal. The injured man was attended at the city lockup by Dr. Duncan, and Louis Galli, Frank Sanson and Pascoe Bear were locked up as it is believed they had a hand in the affray. Galli, when searched, was found with a revolver in his possession, and has been charged with carrying a concealed weapon; Bear is charged as the principal in the cutting, with an aggravated assault.

IN HONOR BOUND.

The London "Times" Holds That the United States Must Restore Queen Liliuokalani.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Times, commenting on the relations between the United States and Hawaii, says: "American political men may argue that owing to the Hawaiian Queen's dilatory conduct, President Cleveland's offer to procure her restoration no longer holds good. Technically that may be true, but will such a piece of pettifoggery commend itself to the judgment of the American people? The President has declared himself prepared to co-operate in any legislative plan consistent with American integrity and morality. Can the recognition of a government described by the President himself as imposed by force and fraud, form part of such a plan? The President's offer may indeed have lapsed by the effluxion of time, but the moral grounds on which he based it cannot have vanished, even in the stress of American politics, in less than a month."

BRITISH TRADE.

A Considerable Decrease in the Business With Canada.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The British trade returns for December show that the imports from Canada amounted in value to £581,736, a decrease from the previous December of £35,809. The exports from Canada also show a considerable decrease, the total for the month being £244,209, £70,558 less than for December, 1892. The imports from Canada for the year amounted to £1,023,637, being a decrease compared with 1892 of £715,424. The exports to the Dominion for the year totalled £175,834, showing a decrease of £67,450, as compared with the year 1892.

ALONZO WRIGHT BURIED.

Last Obsequies of the Deservedly Popular "King of the Gaiety."

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—The remains of Alonzo Wright were interred to day. A message of condolence was received from Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, of British Columbia.

Wolf Scalps Wanted.

ALGONA, Ia., Jan. 10.—About all the population of this city and the neighborhood turned out to-day for the big wolf hunt which had been determined upon owing to the fact that wolves have been very plentiful this winter, and the loss of sheep by the farmers has been correspondingly large. It is proposed to drive the wolves into the big swamp in the northern part of the country, where the round-up is to be made. A hundred scalps is the minimum expected.

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